

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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MICHIGAN S. L. P.

HOLDS ROUSING STATE CONVENTION AND NOMINATES COMMITTEE TICKET.

Makes Meyer Chosen as the Substantial Standard Bearer—Important Resolutions Adopted—Energetic Campaign Outlined to Take Advantage of Good Prospects.

STATE TICKET:

For Governor:
MELBO MEYER
Of Detroit.

For Lieutenant-Governor:
ANTHONY LOUWETT
Of Kalamazoo.

For State Treasurer:
L. J. LE BRUN
Of Detroit.

For Auditor General:
CHARLES PETERSON
Of Kalamazoo.

For Commissioner of State Land Office:
SHEPARD B. COWLES
Of Sand Lake.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction:
AXEL GERDIN
Of Port Huron.

For Attorney General:
JOHN STETTLER
Of Detroit.

For Electors-at-Large:
ED. BAUER
E. SMITH
Of Detroit.

The State Convention of the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, was held in Mackinac's Hall, Detroit, on July 25. Herman Richter was elected temporary chairman, and George Hassler temporary secretary.

Peter Friess, Jr., F. Uhlman, and George Harwarth were chosen a Committee on Credentials.

While this committee was at work Melbo Meyer, the State secretary of the party, made his report on the condition and prospects of the S. L. P. in Michigan. Meyer urged that an organizer be sent through the State, stating that if such was done and the opportunities utilized, Michigan could be made one of the strongest S. L. P. States in the country, owing to its capitalist development—the southern part of it being a manufacturing district, and the upper peninsula, a mining region, both having a large wage working population. The spirit that exists in favor of Socialist argument, is surprising, he having observed this when speaking in the towns of southern Michigan four years ago.

Continuing his report the State secretary said that Michigan should occupy the station which her industrial position guarantees to her and declared that Detroit being the metropolis of Michigan must be the backbone for any movement in the State. This city was solidly organized by the party and secure, having an old and tried section. Here no opposition dare to assert itself openly against the teachings of the S. L. P., the capitalist class basing its position upon nothing but its control of the economic power which the private ownership of the machinery of production places in its hands. Finding themselves unable to combat the arguments of the S. L. P., the capitalists of the city had blacklisted the party's speakers.

The cry of ten years ago that S. L. P. men, also, would sell out, and which was the objection to Socialism then, Meyer asserted, had entirely disappeared because of the uncompromising attitude of the party. Now, the only objection was that the S. L. P. was too strict, which was the reason Section Holland withdrew from the party; but the members claim they will reject the party when they can stand more determinedly.

The party, Meyer went on to say, is considered by all earnest and honest elements of society, who come in contact with, as the spinal column of the labor movement.

Although the Kangaroo episode and the local trouble tried the power of resistance of the S. L. P. of Michigan early, it emerged from them victorious.

The State secretary appealed to the convention to take advantage of the economic conditions prevailing by raising sufficient funds to send an organizer through all the industrial centers of the State. In concluding his report he referred to the "Wage Worker," and exhorted the members of the party in Michigan to push the party press.

The Credentials Committee, having finished its work, made its report and the delegates were seated, after which the temporary officers were made permanent and sworn in.

Upon motion the State secretary's report was accepted.

M. Meyer, F. Uhlman and A. Ahlers were elected a Committee on Resolutions. A motion that the same committee act as a Committee on Platform was carried.

A resolution by S. G. Schultz, calling attention to the "Socialistic spirit," etc., in the State of Colorado, and urging various declarations, and another on the Colorado situation by M. Meyer, were read to the convention and referred to the Committee on Resolutions and Platform for consideration.

While the convention was awaiting the report of the committee, O. Held reviewed the situation in Section Columbus, O.; J. Murray described the condition of workingmen in Canada, and H. Richter spoke on the mission of the S. L. P.

The Committee on Resolutions and Platform then rendered its report. Allegiance to the Socialist Labor Party of America was reaffirmed and the National Platform adopted at the Eleventh National Convention of the party was adopted in its entirety as the State Platform.

Two resolutions—one on the party press, the other on trades unions—reported by the committee were adopted.

THE PARTY PRESS.

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan understanding the importance and necessity of the class conscious movement of the wage workers owning its press in order to emancipate the working class from wage slavery; and

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of America owns and controls its press and is the only political organization having for its object the emancipation of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan pledges its support to the Socialist Labor Party press—the Daily and Weekly People, Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Arbetearen, and the publications of the New York Labor News Company—and urges all those who wish to effect the liberation of the workers from the yoke of wage slavery to support this press to the fullest extent.

TRADES UNION.

Whereas, The Socialist Labor Party of Michigan recognizes the necessity of the class conscious economic organization of the working class, and also recognizes the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance as the economic expression for emancipation of the wage working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend that every member of the Socialist Labor Party and every wage worker, desiring the emancipation of the working class, join the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

Upon the resolution introduced by S. G. Schultz, the committee rendered the following report which was accepted:

"As the National Platform already expresses the misdeeds of government because of capitalist class control, the points raised in regard to such misdeeds are covered fully therein. As to the 'Socialistic spirit' developed in Colorado, your committee holds that since no such spirit can be in existence unless the wage working class has organized on class conscious lines for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism and inaugurating Socialism, and since no such organization does, or can, exist as long as the workers are content and satisfied to express their demands through and by a capitalist Democratic or Republican party, even if, seemingly, an eight-hour work-day is granted them thereby, your committee recommends that the resolution be considered covered by the National Platform of the Socialist Labor Party in so far as the resolution's points are essential and true."

A resolution by O. Justh was referred by the committee to the convention for action. It was adopted with the words "we recommend" inserted. As passed it reads:

PARTY SPEAKERS:

Resolved, That we recommend that every member of the Socialist Labor Party acting as a speaker, shall be, as far as eligible, a member of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance.

The incomplete resolution of M. Meyer (Continued on page 2.)

THE POLITICAL SITUATION

At this season of the year the intelligent workingman indulges in the following soliloquy:

"Election is coming around again; it's time I thought of whom I am going to vote for. There's Roosevelt and Parker. For the life of me I can see no difference between them. Roosevelt has been turned down by the capitalist class, Parker up. But both stand ready to serve the capitalist class. Roosevelt has purged himself of his strenuousness, and is curbing his whimsicalities, in the hope of being the subservient tool of the capitalist class for the next four years. Parker's gold telegram has already won that questionable honor for him. The trusts are contributing lavishly to his barrel, and will pass the word along the line that he must be elected. But where do I, and those like me, come in? What is there in all this for me? The years of prosperity increase my wages; but more so they increase the wealth I create, the intensity of my labor, the cost of my living, the number of strikes and lockouts, and the death rate of my class, while causing that overproduction that brings on the years of depression. The years of depression bring me curtailments, shut down, idleness, suicide and starvation; so that between prosperity and depression, I am, between the devil and the deep sea. Roosevelt and Parker both pledge themselves to keep this up; and the capitalists are going to help them to do it—the greater number and most influential of them contributing their money and the weight of their influence to Parker, for the purpose. Again I ask, where do I come in on this game? I come in nowhere on the Republican and the Democratic proposition, and they know it. They take me for a chump, a gudgeon, whom they can use as they please; but I am on their little game this time, d—n them!

"Let me see—are there no other parties? Yes, there's the Prohibitionist! Where does it come in? I fail to see

how, if I drink water instead of beer, the labor problem will be solved. I could live and work cheaper because of the change, but that would prove more profitable to my employer than to myself. I am afraid there's nothing in Prohibition for me.

"Then there's the 'Socialist,' or the Social Democratic party, as it calls itself. They, like the Democrats and the single taxers, believe in taxing incomes and land values. They also stand for all the government and municipal ownership schemes of Hearst and Bryan, who are now supporting Parker. And then look at their record. There's James F. Carey, who, as councilman in Haverhill, Mass., voted \$15,000 to build an armory. There's Hoehn, of St. Louis, Mo., who served as deputy sheriff in a strike there. Wherein do these two differ essentially from Gov. Peabody or Ex-President Grover Cleveland? That crowd is too much like the Democrats and Republicans, in principle and conduct, to suit me. They are Socialists in name only; deeds, never!

"There is still another party to consider—that is the Socialist Labor Party. What does it say, and propose? What is its record? It says I am a commodity, bought in the labor market by the capitalists at so much wages an hour or day, like corn, lumber, salt, etc., that is, according to the law of supply and demand. If workmen in my trade, or any other trade, are numerous, my wages are low; if they are scarce, my wages are high. Labor displacing machinery is continually adding to my numbers and I grow more numerous than scarce. This is one of the reasons so many of the strikes in which I engage, in an effort to increase my price—my wages—fall. The Socialist Labor Party tells me, at the same time, that the capitalists who have bought my labor in this manner, are selling its products at a profit, that is, for more than they paid me in wages, thereby amassing great wealth, which they re-invest in more labor-displacing machinery and

more industrial enterprises, making it impossible for me to escape from the labor market by starting a small business in opposition to them on my own account, thus making me more dependent on them for a livelihood.

"The Socialist Labor Party says that there is but one way out of this condition of wage slavery, and that is by lifting myself out of the category of corn, lumber, salt, etc., and elevating myself to the dignity of manhood, by joining that class-conscious party at the ballot box, seize the powers of state, and inaugurate the social ownership of capital, i. e., Socialism, in which production will be for use instead of profit, as at present, and the workers will get all they produce.

"That sounds something like it! That is getting down to where I live! How often have I gone into a factory by way of the 'Entrance for Hands,' to ask some capitalist to give me a job at so much per day, and how often have I been told with a practical, satirical leer, that the woods were full of such fellows as I, willing to work for 50 cents to a dollar a day less! How often, when I managed to thus sell myself, did some boss or some contemptible sucker of a foreman, heap indignity on me, and when I rebelled, told me that there were plenty of others outside waiting to do it, if I didn't? How often have these same fellows on the outside smashed our strikes? How many of us can escape, enough money together to enter into competition with our employers and thus overthrow them?

"The Socialist Labor Party is right. It has a good record. Every crook that ever raised his head in its ranks got it hit, after which he was unceremoniously landed on the outside, where his head was hit some more. The capitalists may take me for a chump, but this election their game is too plain. I'll cast my vote for Corbett and Cox, the presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Socialist Labor Party. Hurrah for the Socialist Labor Party!"

Condition of the Russian Workingmen

(From the German of M. Lidin in "Die Neue Zeit." Translated for the Daily People by Gottfried Ollenbock.)

For sixteen years the Russian factory inspectors were not allowed to publish their reports regarding the condition of the workingmen. The Russian government feared that the lessons of the official reports would cause dangerous effects and besides supply the Social Democracy with abundant material for the enlightenment of the workingmen as to their economic condition. Only now, after the labor movement in Russia has made such mighty progress, after the, especially in the last few years, widely circulated socialistic literature has fully opened the eyes of the workingmen as to their sad economic situation, only now, the treasury department at last concludes to publish "An Extract from the Reports of the Factory Inspectors for the Year 1901," formulated under its supervision by Factory Inspector Dementieff.

While in the rest of Europe there exists a tendency to place under the control of the factory inspectors all industrial enterprises possible, an opposite tendency is observable in Russia, i. e., to restrict as much as possible the field of activity of factory inspection. While formerly all factories, employing more than sixteen "hands" or using mechanical power, were subjected to factory inspection, since 1901 only those factories employing more than twenty working people, no matter if mechanical power is applied or not, are under inspection. In consequence of this regulation, the number of enterprises under control decreased. It amounted in European Russia (Finland excepted) on January 1, 1900, to 19,276 factories with 1,711,710 working people, on January 1, 1902, only to 17,768 factories with 1,710,735 workers. In the latter year 12,404 or 69.7 per cent. of these enterprises were of small and medium extent, that is, such as employed less than fifty people. But in these only 346,202 or 14.4 per cent. of all registered workers were employed, the remaining 1,404,478 or 85.6 per cent. being placed in the 5,322 large factories, which constitute 30.3 per cent. of all those registered. They are, therefore, mainly

only the workers of wholesale industry, who are under the protection of factory inspection. But in Russia pre-eminently by far the large majority of working people is not employed in the large factories, but in the innumerable small shops of the so-called Kustari and in home industry. And exactly here the unrestricted will of the employer reigns supreme, here a working day of sixteen to eighteen hours duration is no rarity, here exploitation goes so far that in the districts of Moscow or Nishinowgorod often a fully grown, healthy weaver or mechanical iron worker can hardly earn 2 to 3 marks (a mark = 24 cents) per week by the most exacting labor. And these enterprises are exempt from any control whatsoever. But not even all important industrial enterprises are under inspection. Irrespective of the entire absence of any factory inspection whatsoever in the whole of Kaukasus, the district of Baku excepted, in the whole of Siberia and Middle Asia, although here of late years wholesale industry has advanced with rapid strides, also in Russia the very numerous railroad shops, Crown, State and communal factories, all architectural work and the whole mining industry are exempt from any control whatsoever on the part of the factory inspectors.

Amongst the workers employed in the factories, cited by the report, we find 59.4 per cent. of adults of more than seventeen years of age, 8.6 per cent. between the ages of fifteen and seventeen years, and 2 per cent. ranging between twelve and fifteen years of age. The reporter rejoices in the small number of children employed by Russian industry. But this joy is rather a little previous. In Germany only 6.1 per cent. of all industrially employed workers are below the age of sixteen, while in Russia in the factories subject to inspection 10 per cent. of all workers were less than seventeen years of age. And in the shops, free from the control of the workingmen's protection law, which means in the enormous majority of all Russian industrial enterprises, child labor exists to a much larger extent and commences at a far earlier age than the workingmen's protection law permits.

According to sex, the registered workers are composed of 73.2 per cent. of males and 26.8 per cent. of females. Thus

the percentage of female labor employed by Russian industry is much larger than in Germany, where the female factory workers only amount to 18.4 per cent. of the total number of workers in general. Besides Russian working women begin work at an earlier age than their male colleagues. While 8.9 per cent. represents the minors of male workers, 15.3 per cent. of the total number of workingwomen is composed of young girls. Woman labor is not in extent of the same proportion in all parts of Russia. In the first place stands the industrial district of Moscow, where women form 35.4 per cent. of the total of registered workers, then comes the district of Warsaw with 31.7 per cent. and St. Petersburg with a percentage of 24. In general, female labor is mainly employed in those parts of the country where the textile industry is the leading one. The factory inspectors state, that the number of employed working women is steadily increasing. While the number of male workers, protected by factory inspection decreased by 13,000 in the year 1900, that of employed women increased by 12,000.

The inspectors of Vladimir, Moscow, Varsovie, Nishinowgorod, Podolsk, Cherson, Tschernigow and Kharlow affirm that in their districts, female labor has the tendency to completely push out male labor from many industrial branches. They explain this preference for female labor by the employers, by the reason that women are much more attentive and industrious than men and, which really is the main reason, more pliable and cheaper.

The average yearly wages of a workman for the whole of Russia amounted to 450.67 marks in the year 1901. The highest pay was received by the workingmen of the districts of Ekaterinburg (780 marks) and St. Petersburg (672 marks), which form the center of the metal industry, while the lowest yearly wages were received by the workingmen in Pensa (147 marks), Podolsk (140 marks) and Lamscha (136 marks). The district of Moscow, in regards to wages, takes an intermediary position, (449 marks) but in general, according to the report, the situation of the workingmen is here the poorest. Here very often the truck system is still employed; wages are paid in different kinds of merchandise by the factories instead of money, to an amount, as the factory inspector for Moscow calculates, of about 18.9 millions of marks! At almost every strike, commenced in this district, the workingmen demanded the abolishment-in-fact of this pay-system, prohibited long ago by the workingmen's protection law but the inspectors cannot or rather care not, to exert themselves in this direction, although by this system wages are often reduced by one half.

For the first time the reports also state the number of accidents in the registered factories. There were reported 27,135 cases of which 1,416 were either fatal or caused complete permanent disability. There is nothing in the report to indicate the causes of these accidents, nor of the payment of any indemnity whatsoever to the injured workingmen or their respective families, but it does show that the investigation of the inspectors favored in only 28 per cent. of the cases the workingmen and that in the remainder, the workers were compelled to seek redress in court. In fact it is very seldom that the inspectors protect the interests of labor.

31,348 times the inspectors, mostly upon reports of workingmen, were compelled to take note of different violations of the laws by employers, and still, in only 1667 cases, they deemed a full investigation necessary, and, in only 920 cases, a submission of the results of their investigations to the public prosecutor for the purpose of indicting the respective employers, took place. A highly respected employer, the St. Petersburg manufacturer, Sen-Galli, openly confessed, that the factory inspection "treated the employers very leniently." The workingmen know very well, that it is not worth while to apply for protection to the inspectors and those who are organized do so very rarely indeed. In all, the inspectors were invited to act as arbitrators by 52,573 workingmen, but only in 42.1 per cent. of the attempts at arbitration were they successful. In 83 cases, with 11,610 workingmen interested, the inspectors succeeded, according to the report, in preventing larger strikes. But here should be added, that these successful arbitrations were not always brought about in the facile manner, which the report seems to indicate. Generally the inspector as arbitrator does not appear alone but is accompanied by police and by gendarmes. If the workingmen refuse to accept the conditions proposed by the inspector and generally identical with those of the employer, at first the "ring-leaders," that is, the workingmen who have complained, or who have been selected as negotiators, are arrested; then the rest with the whip and the butt-end of the gun, is chased into the factory. Should they still refuse to work, the military is telegraphed for, putting an end to the "riot." Every workingman who made himself conspicuous by his talk is put on the black list or taken before court, and then the inspector reports to the secretary of the treasury that his attempt at arbitration has been successful. And still, not always were the factory inspectors enabled to thus report to their chief, "In the year covered by the report 121 'illegal' strikes are taken note of, involving 29,854 workingmen employed in 132 factories. As far as the number of striking workers is concerned the St. Petersburg district ranks first, with 18,431, while in the number of strikes the district of Varsovie leads with 39. The greater part of the strikes (62), with 21,104 men involved, lasted, as may be easily comprehended by the foregoing, not longer than three days. Only very few strikes lasted longer than three weeks. In fact, in Russia, the workingmen can only then hold out longer, when, as in Jaroslaw in 1895, St. Petersburg in 1896, in Riga in 1890, and, lately in Kostroma, in the whole of South Russia, the labor troubles assume the character of a general strike. But when the strike breaks out only in one or a few factories, the workingmen are simply forced by the police and military to return to work. Of the 121 strikes 39 were commenced for shorter time, 20 to raise wages, 21 to better the conditions of labor. As to the motives underlying the remaining 35 strikes, the official report is silent, but a part of these unclassified strikes was of a decidedly political character. The official report also omits to mention the number of workers shot to death, imprisoned and exiled to Siberia in the suppression of these strikes.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

'FRISCO POLITICS

TWO UNION LABOR PARTIES LIKELY TO ENTER THE FIELD.

Promise Confusion and Corruption Galore

—The Overthrow of Casey and the

Evolution of Benham—Strikes Con-

tinue As of Yore

(Special Correspondence.)

San Francisco, Cal., July 31.—The passing of the midsummer month leaves the economic affairs of San Francisco much as it found them. But now the political trumpet is beginning to sound and August is likely to usher in some new and interesting situations.

The strikers' strike and boycott has been the principal point of contention during the month, and promises to keep the city newspapers in copy and the labor circles in agitation for some time to come.

This strike is interesting as a clear-cut struggle for the "closed shop" carried on by the Stabienmen's Union against the allied forces of the Carriage Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance. Like all affairs managed by the Citizens' Alliance, it has been marked by bloody battles between union and non-union men, as well as by lawsuits and injunctions.

Boycotted stables have been numerous. At one time the Nevada Stable on Market street was beset by an army of 50 pickets. These have now been removed by means of injunction and other capitalist institutions, but the struggle still goes on and is spreading into other industries. Certain grocery stores are now graced with pickets whose banners warn the public that these stores "keep their horses in non-union stables," etc.

Several other more or less important strikes have risen and fallen during this month.

The strike of the brewery workmen, which threatened to suspend business in San Francisco, Sacramento, Los Angeles, San Diego and San Jose lasted exactly forty-eight hours. This was a strike for higher wages and was compromised by granting the men just half of the raise which they demanded.

The boiler makers of the Southern Pacific Railroad Co. walked out of the shops in San Francisco and the neighboring towns last Monday. The grievance was that the company had dismissed union workers and employed non-union men in their places. However, it soon turned into a struggle to force the employers to take back the strikers at the old terms, and on Saturday they were allowed to return to work.

The San Francisco end of the Santa Fe strike has taken an amusing aspect. At the heels of the union picket walks a Citizens' Alliance sandwich man bearing the satirical legend: "Boycott all railroads! They all have labor troubles! If you want to go East, walk!"

The Cloak and Suit and the drug store boycott are still in full force.

The Printers' Union has succeeded in getting an injunction which prevents the Citizens' Alliance from using an imitation of the union label which that highly moral body has invented for the purpose of bringing about more confusion and strife.

Significant hints concerning the plot of the political drama about to be played here have lately been let fall. It is pretty certain that the Union Labor Party will have two opposing tickets in the field, and rumor hath it that the bogus Socialists will follow its example. If this should happen, what a splendid field for future fusion would be outspread!

The recent elections which have taken place in the various unions and labor centers here are worth noting under the political heading:

Michael Casey, former president of the City Front Federation and the Teamsters' Union, and recent autocrat of the San Francisco Board of Public Works, has been defeated in his attempt to be re-elected to the presidency of the City Front Federation. This, following upon his overthrow as leader in the U. L. P., is likely to end his political career.

According to this morning's paper, G. B. Benham, the Kangaroo president of the San Francisco Labor Council, failed of being re-elected by a single vote. He has appealed and another count has been called for.

It is reported that Mr. Benham is to run for Congress in the Fourth District here on one of the U. L. P. tickets, and

(Continued on page 2.)

The Development of Socialism

(Continued from Last Week.)

The first international organization of labor was the "League of Communists." Marx and Engels were delegated to write its programme, which was printed in 1847, and is the now famous "Communist Manifesto." This is a clear statement of the fundamental principles of scientific Socialism, and marks the historic beginning of the Socialist Labor Movement. The heavy persecutions that followed the defeat of the revolutionary movement in Europe during 1848 and 1849 broke up the League. But, so far from being throttled, the Socialist movement arose more formidable than before, in 1864 in the "International Association of Workmen." Marx and Engels were the dominating souls of this organization, and through their influence a foundation was laid for a Socialist political movement in nearly every country in Europe, and it even extended its influence to this country. Nevertheless, the "International" was far from being entirely dominated by such men of science. The old non-political notions of Socialism were still strong in many minds, while large organizations of workers were dominated by the influences of the middle and professional classes. Middle-class notions, moreover, had taken definite shape in the works of Proudhon about the same time as the historic mission of the working class was being worked out by Marx. Bakunin, a pupil of the middle-class middle-headedness of Proudhon, the father of Anarchism, such as has been advocated by its adherents during the nineteenth century, was a member of the International. The two modes of thought, as diametrically opposite as night and day, the one representing working-class collectivism, the other middle-class individualism, came into heavy conflict, Marx and Bakunin each leading their faction. It was a grand conflict of thought. In Marx, as representing the wage-workers, it was the struggle of the daughter of communism to rid herself of all hereditary corruption, implanted superstitions and orthodox misconceptions, so as to in the future follow science alone. This internal struggle, along with heavy persecutions after the failure of the Paris

Commune in 1871, broke up the International. Through its noble work, however, the labor movement had been started on a Socialist basis. The work of the scientists was completed; it remained now for the workers of all countries to work out their own emancipation.

The basic principle of the International has been upheld in the Socialist International Congresses, which are composed of delegates from all countries, and where the international policy of the movement is discussed and worked out. These congresses have throughout been a reflex of the growth of Socialism. At first, anything that professed sympathy for labor was seated; middle-class philanthropists, pure and simple trade unionists and what not. The air gradually cleared, but the Anarchists of the Bakunin school were recognized until the London Congress in 1896, when they were fired bodily after a fierce conflict. From that time the Socialist movement was clear as to theory—the abolition of capitalism and the establishment of collective Socialism, according to historic development as scientifically demonstrated by Marx. Its method was political action.

However, with the almost incomprehensibly rapid progress of capitalism during the last twenty-five years, the workers of the foremost developed countries find themselves face to face with the startling proposition that capitalism is rotten ripe for overthrow; in fact, such grave and momentous questions confront the workers from time to time that such countries may at any moment be thrown into revolutionary convulsions. The Socialists, the only people who can possibly comprehend the gravities of such a situation, have then before them the task and responsibility of directing and aiding events so that no portion of the world be thrown into a Commune disaster on a gigantic scale. In short, the question of tactics has become all-absorbing—whether the working class should compromise, or fuse, with any temporarily disgruntled faction of the capitalist class, so as to improve its immediate conditions; whether it should take this, that or the other opportunity, if there is relief in sight, or whether it should press

on to the complete overthrow of capitalism.

The two extreme types of the different tactics are Germany and the United States.

In Germany feudalism still holds partial sway. The capitalist class has not complete possession of the reins of government; capitalism has not completely developed into the higher forms of trustification and driven the whole mass of the people from the position where they can gain an independent livelihood into that of dependence on corporations. Many reforms must be made in the government before the workers have the "liberty, equality and fraternity" of capitalist institutions such as exist in republics like France and the United States, or in constitutional monarchies, like England. Under such conditions, the Socialist movement runs against any number of problems which apparently have to be solved before a straight march can be made on the citadel of capitalism. Moreover, the Socialist comes in contact with no event that suggests the immediate or prospective danger that capitalism will crumble to dust. Therefore, valuable concessions may be had from the government while the movement yet keeps its eyes upon the final goal—the abolition of wage slavery. In Germany, therefore, does opportunism not necessarily corrupt the movement, as it cannot fail to do, and has done, in countries where time and opportunity are ripe for an uncompromising movement on the basis of the class struggle. Ample witness of such conditions bears the Social Democratic Federation of England, of Hyndman and Quelch fame, the Socialist party of France, of Millerand and Jaures fame, and the Social Democratic, alias Socialist, party of this country, of more fame than one can shake a stick at. Nevertheless, the policy of compromise and opportunism diverts the German movement from the track of uncompromising revolutionary Socialism, taints it with bourgeois ideas, and makes it obnoxious to the policy of international Socialism, because, blinded by their conditions at home, these Socialists recognize abroad those corruptionists of developed countries who use the same tactics, but in their case, for

personal, not for working class, advancement.

On the contrary, in the United States things are in a constant ferment. Capitalism has reached the pinnacle of its development; there is necessity for its immediate overthrow, and yet there is danger that a temporary outbreak of the class struggle might throw the country into a revolutionary struggle, while the labor movement is even partially dominated by the corrupt leaders of the A. F. of L., or while the utterly corrupt bogus Socialist movement exercises the slightest influence over a single honest wage-worker in the nation.

The sum and substance, therefore, of the thought expended and the experience gained during the 14 years of grand struggle by the Socialist Labor Party, is that of sound revolutionary class-conscious tactics, no compromise, no political trading, no flinching with the enemy, no quarter for the traitor, no mercy on the political and economic ignoramus, no tolerance of what is not scientific, no looseness, no laggardness, no faintheartedness, no cowardice, in short, nothing but straight adherence to scientific truth, a sound conviction of its strength and a discipline that enforces allegiance to it in foul weather and fair, in life and death. On the subject of tactics, therefore, the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, through its steady work on the firing line against smooth rascals, corrupt politicians and more corrupt labor fakirs, has been able to supplement the otherwise complete works of Marx and Engels. "Two Pages from Roman History" is a most valuable and necessary addition to the series of textbooks for the mental equipment of the worker who would know what is to be done and how to do it.

This uncompromising policy has gradually taken shape among the class-conscious workers in several countries. It first popped up in the International Congress of 1900. It created such a division of opinion that the delegations could not vote, as they previously had been accustomed, unanimously as a country; but led by the demands of the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States, who refused to train with those of Social Democratic party of this country, each country was given two votes, so that divisions could be registered. The now infamous Kautsky

Resolution, tolerating Millerand, the appointee of the French capitalist government and traitor to the working class of France, drew plainly the line of tactics. The Socialist Labor Party of the United States, the Parti Ouvrier of France, the Socialist Republican Party of Ireland, and one delegate from Italy, supported the uncompromising class policy by voting against the infamous measure.

The last four years have witnessed immense strides in the development of capitalism. Through war capitalism has dug her teeth into undeveloped nations. English capitalism has invaded Africa, that of the United States Europe, and that of Europe and the United States combined the Orient. Everywhere is evidence of trustification and centralization and the breaking up of the middle class, together with the oppression of the working class and the shattering of former institutions and conceptions. Socialist Labor Party tactics have followed in capitalism's wake. They have found adherents everywhere. They have received endorsements, or rather, they have grown in France, in Canada, in Great Britain, in Australia, and even in Africa. From Italy, from Germany, from Sweden, from Denmark, from all the corners of the compass, in short, we hear murmurs, we hear acknowledgment. The truth and the soundness of the S. L. P. policy is forcing its way everywhere. The Socialist movement stands on the brink of a new era. We firmly believe it has reached a stage where the parting of the ways is again necessary. It is to-day as dangerous for the revolutionary Socialist of the highly-developed countries to sit in council with the opportunists and compromisers of the backward countries as it was once for the political Socialist to acknowledge partnership with the physical-force Anarchist.

The question of tactics has become an international one. The history of the struggle for international soundness belongs to the future, and we fully believe that the Socialist Labor Party is equal to the task of dealing with it.

(The End.)

OLIVE M. JOHNSON.

(The next article, "The Class Struggle," will conclude Mrs. Johnson's series of able papers.)

is affiliated, have endorsed the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, without repudiating James Carey, a shining light in that party and who, as a representative of it, in the City of Haverhill, Mass., voted an appropriation for an armory to house the militia, we deny that the actions of either of these organizations can be considered class-conscious or an endorsement of Socialism, but hold that both endorsed by their support of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, with its army-building record of Carey, the use to which the militia is put against the members of the Western Federation of Miners in Colorado, and we declare, in the light of the above, that class-conscious acting means that the wage workers must realize their class position and strive to take all State powers into their own hands in order to rectify the existing wrongs of society;—furthermore, we deny that the platform of the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party is a working class one, but, on the contrary, hold that its language is that of a capitalist and middle class party, in that it does not proclaim the rights of the producers and a determination to conquer and to capture them, and because of that party's treason to the working class, we positively declare that the Western Federation of Miners and the American Labor Union endorsed capitalism when they endorsed the so-called Socialist, alias Social Democratic party, and

Whereas, The W. F. of M. is a union founded on craft lines instead of class lines, and that their weapons are the shop and trade strike and boycott, we hold that it is as much a pure and simple union as the Mitchell-Gompers A. F. of L. United Mine Workers' Union, which recently accepted a wage cut in the bituminous regions despite the increasing cost of living, and which was used in 1902 by its officers to call a strike in the anthracite fields in the interest of the bituminous coal mine owners, thus allowing the soft coal miners to scab on their brothers of the hard coal region; and we, furthermore, hold that such alleged unions are conducive to scabism in that the officers and members of craft unions care more for their self-aggrandizement than they do for the welfare of their class, a case in point being the recent strike of the stationary firemen of Henrich's brewery in Washington, D. C., called by the union's president, Tim Healy, in the interest of the local brewers' combine because Henrich's brewery refused to raise the price of beer \$2 a barrel; therefore, following the light of precedents, and seeing that pure and simple unions are used by one set of capitalists against another, we declare that the same thing is happening in Colorado as is instanced by the Portland mines of Victor, and certain capitalist newspapers giving their support to the striking miners, and also by the action of Samuel Gompers, president of the A. F. of L., who has given his moral support to the W. F. of M., in spite of certain alleged policies of the W. F. of M., which run counter to those advocated by the A. F. of L.—Gompers never giving his support to anything unless it was in the interest of the capitalist class, as is shown by his support of the 1902 anthracite strike in the interest of the bituminous operators—

which one fact alone proves that the strike is run by Gompers' kind, i. e., labor faking tools of the capitalist interests involved in that struggle. In view of these facts, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party of Michigan, in convention assembled, this 23d day of July, 1904, warns the members of the wage working class against all organizations, whether economic or political, which do not stand squarely upon the recognition of the class struggle and the necessity of the overthrow of capitalist domination and private-ownership of the means of production and distribution, and we urge the members of the wage working class to organize and advance sections of the Socialist Labor Party, which bases itself upon nothing short of the establishment of the Socialist Republic—the Co-operative Commonwealth.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a State ticket which resulted as above, the State Committee being instructed to fill all vacancies, to have resignation blanks signed, and to see that the ticket was properly filed.

After a discussion on ways and means of raising a fund to send a State organizer on a tour of the State, the State Committee was instructed to devise a plan and to select a proper person for organizer of the State.

The convention then adjourned sine die.

George Hasseler, Secretary.
Meiko Meyer, State Secretary.

If you receive a sample copy of this paper it is an invitation to subscribe. Subscription price: 50 cents per year; 25 cents for six months. Address Weekly People 2-6, New Roadside street, New York City.

WAGES AND LIVING

Capitalist Figures on Both Compiled by Wright for Roosevelt.

Washington, August 2.—A report on what Secretary Shaw might call "the blessings of high prices," has been handed to the President by Carroll D. Wright, the Commissioner of Labor. The report also contains the results of an exhaustive investigation of the subject of wages. This report is printed as a regular publication of the Bureau of Labor, and some extracts from it will probably be used by President Roosevelt in his letter of acceptance.

It is entitled "Wages and Cost of Living," and as the subject of prices was treated at great length in a similar publication several months ago the present report is devoted largely to wages. The investigation was carried on by field agents of the Bureau of Labor, who personally called on the heads of 2,567 families in all parts of the country and on 3,429 commercial or industrial establishments.

It is shown that, so far as the field was covered by the investigation, the cost of living has increased from an average of \$206.76 per family in 1896, to \$342.75 in 1903. There was a decrease in 1903 as compared with 1902, however, when the average cost was \$344.61. The investigation was applied only to families whose income from wages or salary was less than \$1,200 a year. The figures here given refer only to food.

The report shows that while the cost of living decreased slightly in 1903, the average of wages advanced. No general average of wages is stated, but the wages of men employed in various trades and occupations are given in great detail. It is shown that while in 1903 the average wages per hour increased 16.3 per cent. above the average of the period from 1890 to 1899, retail prices for food advanced 10.3 per cent. The increase in purchasing power of the hourly wage was therefore 5.4 per cent.

'FRISCO POLITICS.

Continued from page 1

that he expects Republican endorsement through the influence of Mayor Schmitz. Although he is no longer a member of the "Socialist" Party he still retains the sympathy of some of its factions and his nomination would be likely to add the fusion business considerably. It is to be feared that his downfall in the Labor Council might affect his political standing.

Section San Francisco, S. L. P., is now engaged in pushing a petition to place a candidate for the Fourth Congressional District on the official ballot. Whether the State officials grant our petition or not, it will supply the impetus for a vigorous campaign, which our speakers are well able to carry on.

KENTUCKY S. L. P. TICKET.

ELECTORS

State-at-Large

THOMAS SCOPES

Of Paducah.

LORENZ KLEINHENZ

Of Louisville.

First District:

NEWTON FULKS

Of Paducah.

Second District:

FRITZ METZGER

Of Paducah.

Third District:

M. J. CLARK

Of Paducah.

Fourth District:

JAKE PICKERMAN

Of Paducah.

Fifth District:

JAMES DOYLE

Of Louisville.

Sixth District:

LOUIS FLEISCHER

Of Louisville.

Seventh District:

EMIL GUTH

Of Louisville.

Eighth District:

THOMAS SWEENEY

Of Louisville.

Ninth District:

JAMES O'HEARN

Of Louisville.

Tenth District:

MATHEW MEYER

Of Louisville.

Eleventh District:

RICHARD DUCKWELL

Of Louisville.

CONGRESS

Fifth Congressional District:

ALBERT SCHMUTZ

Of Louisville.

LOWELL OPEN AIR MEETINGS
The Socialist Labor Party of Lowe will hold open air meetings at the corner of Jackson and Central streets, every Saturday evening at 8 p. m. Now comrades and sympathizers of the movement, come and help to distribute literature. Bring your friends with you.
J. Youngjohns, Organizer.

Suicide in New York

The number of suicides in this city this year, according to the reports of the Police Department and the Health Board, will break all records. Over 450 persons committed suicide in this city during the first half of this year, a number that indicates a rate for the year of 224 a million inhabitants, as compared with a rate of 215 last year, 187 in 1902, 200 in 1900, and 160 in the older city in 1890. At the present rate over 900 persons will have committed suicide here by the end of 1904. The total was 806 last year, 772 in 1902, 743 in 1900. The number of persons who have attempted suicide unsuccessfully during the six months just ended shows a similar increase over 1903. The figures are 264 for the current half year, as against 231 for the same period of 1903.

The causes of the steady and noticeable increase in the suicidal tendency are ascribed in large measure by mental students and psychologists as due to the increasing density of the local population and the rapidly growing complexity of our metropolitan life. The greater part of the suicides were due to the struggle for existence, in which the weakest have little recourse but the grave.

The Germans are the most importunate element in our population in taking their own lives. One-fourth of the suicides were born in the Kaiser's land.

The French are also greatly addicted to suicide, according to statistics, but they form proportionately so small a part of the city population that they do not greatly add to the list. The Irish, while forming almost as large an element in the population as the Germans, do not furnish one-third to many suicides. A physician, when asked about this declared that the omnipresent sense of humor of the Irishman prevented him from taking his own life. The Scotch among us seem least addicted to suicide. No person of Scottish nationality has been killed by his own hand in Gotham in two years.

The following suicide table for the city for 1902, 1903 and the first quarter of the present year is arranged according to the nativity of the perpetrators:

Country	1902.	1903.	1904.
Austria-Hungary.....	26	35	7
Bohemia.....	3	5	3
British America.....	3	5	—
England.....	16	24	8
France.....	6	16	2

Germany.....	184	212	58
Ireland.....	74	52	16
Italy.....	11	7	3
Russia.....	36	39	13
Scotland.....	5	—	—
Other Foreign Countries	42	52	13
United States.....	290	283	70
Unknown.....	76	75	15
Totals.....	772	806	208

There are no local statistics of suicide in which the self-murderer is classified according to religious belief.

The rate is said to be high among the Jews on the East Side.

Carbolic acid has become the great panacea for those who are seeking ultimate succor from the troubles of this world. The use of carbolic acid has grown to an astonishing extent here in New York during the past decade. Two-fifths of those who decide upon self-slaughter drink carbolic. And the reasons are not far to seek: First, it is cheap—five cents' worth will do the work for two persons—and, second, it is sure.

Poisoning is a popular method of committing suicide in England, as well as here, but the insular Briton chooses drowning even more when he turns to self-slaughter. In Italy they use firearms or the knife. Among the Prussians stabbing is preferred. In England more than one-fourth of the female suicides drown themselves. That method, however, is little in vogue here. According to our New York statistics, the favorite methods of committing suicide, in the order named, are, among the men, taking poison, shooting, inhaling gas and hanging; and among the women, taking poison, inhaling gas and leaping to death.

The tendency of women to jump to death either from a window or roof or into some body of water is worthy of note. It was only so short a time ago that a young woman, only twenty-four years old, apparently happily married and a mother of ten days, took a fatal leap from her home on the sixth story of a tenement.

On the preceding day Catherine Cronin, a woman of fifty years old, jumped from a Pennsylvania ferryboat in the North River and was drowned. More women than men drown themselves.

It is rare that a woman shoots herself dead. This is probably due to the fact that they are usually unskilled in the use

of firearms and as a rule have an inherent timidity as concerns gunpowder and things that explode. Only twelve women have shot themselves dead in New York since January 1, 1902.

Each year we have a number of the atypical minded seekers of oblivion who make a spectacle of their deaths. Such are the persons who leap from the Brooklyn Bridge. Such was the "distinguished looking man" who jumped from a ferryboat on the North River only a few days ago.

The following table shows the number of suicides, for different years, arranged according to the methods adopted:

	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904
Poison.....	333	276	314	377	99
Gas.....	147	169	178	131	35
Shooting.....	141	122	155	153	42
Hanging.....	64	61	70	67	20
Drowning.....	19	14	23	10	1
Knife.....	24	28	17	45	7
Leap.....	15	7	15	23	4
Under moving train —	1	—	—	—	—
Total.....	743	678	772	806	208
Attempts at 577	524	554	500	524	204

* For the half year.

"Methods of suicide," said a prominent police officer to-day as he looked over the above table, "have changed greatly during the last twenty years. Two decades ago Paris green and arsenical rat poison were the great self-killers. Now it is all carbolic acid. I suppose every one had rat poison at hand then and it was the easiest thing to get it. Now we don't have so many rats. Of the 377 suicides by poison last year, in only thirty-nine cases were poisons other than carbolic used.

"The pistol has maintained its vogue as a finisher, to a certain extent, but the razor and the knife were used more in the old days than now. Drowning was never very popular as a mode of suicide here."

The police say that men commit suicide because of alcoholism, because of financial disasters, because they are out of work, because of sickness. Fear of an operation, or despondency caused by sickness or religious mania—these are peculiarly women's causes. So also are love affairs among the younger women, or unhappy married life among those of more mature years.

A much larger proportion of men than women commit suicide, and the percentage of men seems to be increasing. During the past three years women have only furnished twenty-seven per cent. of the suicides in this city. In 1896 the percentage of women was over thirty-nine. Of those who attempt suicide but do not succeed a larger proportion are women. About one-fifth of the attempted suicides are from the gentler sex. Last year 500 persons were unsuccessful in their attempts at self-slaughter. Of these 216 were women.

A person who successfully commits suicide is, of course, beyond punishment, but an attempt makes one liable for a felony. This is one of the grim humors of the law. The punishment is imprisonment for not over two years in State prison or a fine of not over \$1,000, or both. Few try a second time. Aiding a person to commit suicide is manslaughter in the first degree; aiding an unsuccessful attempt is a felony.

Suicides grow in proportion to age. Up to thirty-four years women are more prone to suicide than men, but afterward the men assume the lead. There are more female suicides between the ages of thirty and thirty-four years than at any other time of life; more men over forty. Less married persons than single commit suicide; less single persons than widows or widowers. The rate is much higher in cities than in the country districts.

Suicides come mostly from the working class. Opulent, easy persons seldom take to suicide.

"The suicide months are April, May and June," said Dr. Guilfoxy of the Health Department. "Why, it would be hard to tell, but so our records show. I should think the pleasant spring weather would bring about an opposite effect."

According to the police a long period of rainy weather brings out a batch of suicides. Also a holiday is always followed by suicidal activity. Five persons committed suicide in New York on the morning after last Fourth of July. Periods of financial depression raise the suicide rate. In 1893 and 1894 the local rate per million inhabitants was 167 and 174 respectively. In 1896 it had dropped to 157. A period of great national excitement also hoists the rate. Political campaigns would seem to have that effect. In 1900 the rate was 204, in 1901 it was 187.

MICHIGAN S. L. P.

(Continued from page 1)

on the Colorado outrages with the addition of a resolution—the whole to be put in shape afterwards by the State Committee—was recommended for adoption by the committee and concurred by the convention. It is as follows:

COLORADO.

Whereas, As the conditions existing in the State of Colorado call for condemnation and an appeal for action on class conscious lines, we realize that political adventurers, opportunists, etc., will attempt to gain notoriety by pretended sympathy with the striking miners of that State, despite the fact that these same adventurers, etc., otherwise act openly for the continuation of such outrages on the members of the working class by advocating the perpetuation of capitalism, and only show such alleged sympathy to gain the confidence of the outraged miners and the latter's sympathizing fellow sufferers of capitalist exploitation in all parts of the land, only to coin it into dollars and cents by appearing before the working class as the embodiment of the grievances of the outraged workers, and duping them into voting for their capitalist exploiters in the face of previous experiences; therefore, we warn the rank and file of the wage working class against adventurers who express nothing but sentiment and would, by means of such, become the trusted leaders of the working class; and

Whereas, These adventurers merely denounce the Citizens' Alliance and Mine Owners' Association, and while we realize and understand the desirability of a determined protest against the arbitrary and anarchistic actions of the members of those organizations and declare them enemies of mankind who should be treated as outlaws; yet we also declare their tools, General Bell and Governor Peabody, should be classed in the same category; and

Whereas, The leaders of the miners' organization, the Western Federation of Miners, are men whose past life and actions have been nothing but one continuous record of retreats and failures because of the weakness of their character, we hold that these men cannot lead the workers to victory; and

Whereas, As the W. F. of M. and the American Labor Union, with which it

S. L. P. AGITATION

CARROLL BEGINS HIS TOUR.
To The Daily and Weekly People:—
I arrived in Troy on Monday and with the Agitation Committee of Rensselaer County arranged the following tour: Going north, Mechanicville, August 2-3; Ballston, August 4-5; Fort Edward, August 6-8; Sandy Hill, August 9-10; Glens Falls, August 11-12; Warrensburg, August 13. Returning south, Glens Falls, August 15; Sandy Hill, August 16; Fort Edward, August 17; Ballston, August 18; Mechanicville, August 19; Troy, August 20.

I distributed literature at the entrance of the mills here, this noon and evening, and just got started with the meeting when the rain knocked it out. Hope to have better luck to-morrow evening.

Fraternally,
Wm. H. Carroll.
Mechanicville, N. Y., August 2.

DONE WITH THE CAPITALIST PARTIES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
I held a good meeting in Mechanicville last night, selling thirteen books and securing two subscriptions for the Weekly People, which was not bad for the first meeting.

A promising feature of the meeting was the number of young men who came forward to buy books.

After stating that I desired the name of any man interested, or who intended to vote the ticket this fall, a man stepped up and said, "Put my name down; I've always been a Democrat, but I am done with them. You can count me on your side this fall." Fraternally,
Wm. H. Carroll.
Ballston, N. Y., August 4.

THE SPIRIT THAT WINS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
We are still holding street meetings every Saturday. Last Saturday, as we could not secure an outside speaker, we decided to go it alone. Comrade Goss opened up, Comrade Andrews followed, and Comrade Yochum closed. We held a fair crowd for almost two hours. This is the first meeting we held without outside speakers. We intend to keep it at it and hold forth in the same style, when no speaker can be procured.

W. Goss.
Belleville, Ill., August 1.

PREFERRED S. L. P. TO BOARD OF TRADE MEETING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
D. A. 4 arranged for a mass meeting last Saturday at corner of Main and Cherry streets, Rahway, N. J. The undersigned, having a little leisure time, surprised the speakers by taking a good platform, with a suspended banner above and placed it at the corner at 8 p. m., filling it with literature and pamphlets and gave out leaflets. This seemed to be something strange in this town, and by telling every worker we would have a talk to them at 8 p. m. a crowd began to gather about 7 p. m. The interest displayed by the workers around the tradesmen, so they hurriedly sent after the man whom, I suppose, they use for such or other occasions, who came with a small cow bell and shouted: "There will be a public meeting of the Board of Trade at the City Hall 8 p. m." But the crowd wanted to hear what the S. L. P. and S. T. & L. A. had in store for them, a sure sign that they were not tradesmen.

The result was that the meeting, when I opened up, had an audience of about 160 men, which increased at times to 400. Comrade Shover spoke in behalf of the S. L. P. and Comrade Vaughn dealt only on our S. T. & L. A.

Sixteen pamphlets—"Behind the Scenes"—were sold, and Weekly People and other literature distributed.

Another meeting was announced for August 29 at the same place.

Comrades, move on while the sun shines. Fraternally,
Frank C. Burgholz.
Newark, N. J., August 1.

CAMPAIGN OPENS IN EARNEST IN SYRACUSE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Comrade Boris Reinstein, the Socialist Labor Party's candidate for Lieutenant-governor of this State, arrived in this city Saturday, July 30, and held a meeting on Clifton Square that evening. Much attention and interest were shown by the audience. Reinstein's second meeting was held Sunday, 3 p. m., in the party headquarters, Room 14, Myer's Block. It was for the members, friends and sympathizers of the party, the purpose being to bring out all the elements and forces that can be utilized to make this campaign the greatest in the history of our movement in this State. The result of the meeting will be best shown at the counting of the votes on election day.

At the Saturday night meeting a large number of the 2,000 leaflets brought by Comrade Reinstein, was given out. The rest was given out by Comrade Reinstein and the writer, at the factory

gates Monday morning, when the workmen were going in.

While Comrade Reinstein was only slated to speak at two meetings here, one an open air and one a section meeting, we took advantage of his presence Sunday night and held another good meeting on the packet dock, at which there were a good size crowd, that listened attentively until dispersed by the rain.

The work done by Comrade Reinstein for the S. L. P., while on this tour through the State, cannot but redound to the betterment of the party's organization, if the work done in Syracuse is a criterion to go by.

We held another open air meeting August 2 at the corner of Hawley avenue and Oak street. Comrades Montague and Trainor were the speakers. There were at least fifty workmen present who listened for over an hour to what we had to say and seemed eager for the leaflets when they were distributed. This is very encouraging. The campaign has opened here in earnest.

Syracuse, N. Y., August 3.

ITALIANS IN LITTLE RHODY HEAR S. L. P.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
Last Sunday morning, July 31, we had Comrade Iron Baldelli of Brooklyn, here, to speak at a meeting arranged by a committee of Section Providence and the members of the Italian Federation.

Comrade McGuigan, organizer of Section Providence, opened the meeting. There were about 176 persons present. McGuigan got the closest of attention and applause. He told them of the necessity of using their heads and not their hands if they wanted to accomplish their own freedom from wage slavery. McGuigan spoke about twenty minutes, after which he introduced Comrade Louis Nimini as chairman, who, after a short speech, introduced Baldelli.

As Baldelli spoke in Italian, I could not understand him for about ten minutes, or until he got after Gompers, Mitchell and the other labor fakirs. Tobin and his scab shoeworkers' union got all that was coming to them, also.

Baldelli spoke about one hour, and he had the bogus Socialist element among the Italians on the jump all the while. They did all they could to disturb Baldelli by going out and coming back again; but our comrades succeeded in being heard, and cutting out the work for our Italian comrades, who can now see their way clear, and will be in a better position to show some results later on.

We sold fifty pamphlets and three of the booklet, "The Party Press."

It was intended to have a second meeting in the afternoon, but it was cut out, as Section Providence met at 2 p. m. for a business meeting and we had all the work on hand that we could attend to. It was 6:30 when we adjourned. Comrade Baldelli took part in the general discussion, and he left for home Sunday night.

Little Rhody is going to be heard from now on.

Literary Agent.
Providence, R. I., August 2.

HUNGARIANS KEEP UP GOOD WORK.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
A successful meeting of the Hungarian Socialists was held Tuesday evening, on the corner of Seventh street and Avenue B, with Comrade Levoy as chairman. The speakers were Frank Schmidt, E. Teth and L. Basky. They carried on an excellent agitation among the Hungarian workers, which is bound to bring its fruit.

Towards the close of Basky's speech—who was leading the hide of the Kangaroo—one of the animals on whom it must have had an irritating effect, aroused his spirit and gave vent to his feelings—a sound was heard; when it died away you could hear the echo, "It's a lie."

Basky turned to the man of nerve and requested him to take the platform in support of his statement and his "party."

The assemblage turned towards the direction of the brave man (!) expecting to see him take up the cudgels for his hobby, but, lo and behold! he took to his heels instead, traveling at the rate of 60 miles an hour, accompanied by the general laughter of the mythical audience.

Sixty-eight pamphlets and five copies of the Hungarian weekly were sold.

L. M. W.
New York, August 4.

INTERESTING IMPROMPTU DEBATE

To the Daily and Weekly People:—
A well attended meeting was held at Thirty-sixth street and Eighth avenue on Tuesday evening, August 2. The chairman opened the meeting by explaining the objects of the Socialist Labor Party.

Comrade Julius Eck, the first speaker,

after showing the workmen the methods used by Democrats and Republicans to decoy the working class into voting for their masters, proved by facts that the system of Capitalism, which is supported by all political parties and press, is the cause of all the suffering and deportations, etc., of the working class. He then pointed out that the Socialist Labor Party is the only party that stands uncompromisingly for the abolition of that system.

Comrade J. Vaughn, the next speaker, started by showing up the recent conventions of the Democrats, Republicans and Kangaroos, making clear that their delegates were of the capitalist and middle class and represent those classes. He then showed the working class character of the Socialist Labor Party in convention, on the stump, etc.

The speaker, in an able and eloquent manner, next handled the Colorado outrages on the miners, proving that at the behest of the mine owners the Citizens' Alliance and State militia shot, murdered and deported the miners, and that all constitutional laws and rights was ignored by the Governor of that State. He then exposed the scabby action of Kangaroo Tobin in Brooklyn and elsewhere.

A Kang here shouted: "We have more votes than you." Vaughn answered: "The Republicans have more than you."

Vaughn invited the Kang to take the stand and disprove, if he could, his statements. Ten minutes was agreed on. The Kang started in the tone of the Salvation Army, saying: "We Social Democrats want to unite all workmen, and tell them not to vote old party tickets. The Socialist Labor Party, Daniel De Leon and the S. T. & L. A. try to make men believe things they will not believe. We may have had candidates run on other party tickets, but men will go wrong. The Socialist Labor Party man may say I am not to the point. I know that, I heard those things before."

The poor Kang forgot he was talking to men who wanted to know if he could disprove Vaughn's statements, which he never touched on. The crowd laughed at the Kang's conviction of himself and party, at their duplicity and traitorous action against the working class.

The agony ended. Comrade Vaughn then said: "I will not take any longer than my opponent. The Social Democrat did not deny any of my statements, charging his party members with bringing scabs to take the places of the striking shoeworkers of Brooklyn and other places."

Vaughn then showed the traitorous action of Kangs Hoehe, armory builder Carey, and Berger who made the motion to raise the salary of Sammy Gompers.

Vaughn proved to the satisfaction of the crowd that the Social Democrats are all that the S. L. P. claim they are.

Sixteen pamphlets, twenty Daily People and two Weekly People were sold. A large amount of leaflets was distributed.

John Donohue,
Chairman.

New York, August 5.

MASSACHUSETTS AGITATION.

To the sections of the Socialist Labor Party in Massachusetts, mentioned below:

The General Committee of the party has arranged the following schedule of dates and places for Eastern and Central Massachusetts agitation meetings, and asks that the necessary details, such as advertising, etc., be attended to by the sections. See that the members attend in a body when meetings are held, and that they are properly supplied with prepaid subscription cards and literature, and that they properly canvass the audiences for subscriptions for the party press. Don't do this work in a slipshod manner, it is not organization, and that is what we're after, and must have. Above all see that the secretary of the General Committee is notified of what action you have taken on this, at once. Special meetings should be held, if necessary, to make arrangements, as this work must be begun at once.

The sections will see that the speakers' expenses are paid, and the committee will see that speakers are sent to these places as soon as sections make necessary arrangements.

Schedule of places and dates: Boston, each Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; Everett, each Monday; Cambridge, each Thursday; Woburn, each first and third Saturdays of the month; Lowell, second and fourth Saturdays; Lawrence, each Friday; Haverhill, as often as committee can find a speaker; Lynn, each Tuesday; Salem, second and fourth Saturdays; Worcester, each Sunday.

Comrades, do not forget to see that your section gets a supply of prepaid sub cards for these meetings, as the building of our press is a work of first magnitude and must not be overlooked. See that other literature, leaflets and booklets, are at the meetings for free distribution and for sale.

For General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary.
Lynn, Mass., August 2.

THE MEAT STRIKE

In "The Independent" of last week appears an article on the Chicago meat strike by Ernest Poole, from which the below is culled. Poole writes:

"Of the 60,000 men on strike 40,000 are engaged in different kinds of unskilled labor. Under the union's last annual agreement, these unskilled men received 18½ cents per hour. A few received 19 cents, many others 17½ cents, but the largest number, like the 15,000 in Chicago, received 18½ cents an hour. This wage is much lower than it first appears, for as the men average but forty hours' work a week throughout the year, 18½ cents per hour means only \$7.40 a week. On May 28, when this annual agreement expired, the union demanded that this 18½ cents be made the minimum wage in all cities. This the Trust has refused to do, and since May 28 they have in Chicago reduced nearly a thousand unskilled men to 16½ cents per hour, thus showing their future policy of wholesale reduction. Finally the union—having in vain protested against this reduction—broke off negotiations, and the whole 60,000 struck solely in the interest of the 40,000 unskilled laborers."

"The union's point of view is easy to understand. A month ago I asked Michael Donnelly, the union's president, whether he would accept this threatened reduction of wage. He promptly answered, 'No. We cannot possibly accept it.' * * * How can you expect these unskilled men to do it—how can you expect a man with a family to accept a reduction from \$7.40 a week?"

"To find what kind of living such a wage could give I came a week ago to live here in 'Packington.' I came in across Bubbling Creek, a waterway thickly coated with grease and filth and garbage, with carbonic acid gas boiling up from the impure masses below. From the bridge here the main street stretches into Packington. * * * A few blocks to the left twenty tall slaughter house chimneys pour black smoke over the sky. To the right, one-half mile away, are the great tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The tracks of the Grand Trunk cross one-half mile ahead. At midnight now I can hear the endless freight trains go rumbling shrieking by. No wonder the three babies across the yard have waked up and are screaming. From this district the skilled workers, having won higher wages, have moved out into better air. In here live the unskilled—the men on \$7.40 a week. Many by strict frugality have kept their cottages fairly comfortable and wholesome. Others live in wretched basement rooms. A family of five in one room is not uncommon. The more recent Polish and Slavonian and Lithuanian immigrant men live often in boarding houses, where one small bedroom does for four boarders. On a night like this such rooms are stifling and noisome from the 20 chimneys and from Bubbling Creek. In winter—so the doctor here tells me—such rooms are even more unwholesome, for the thin board walls give scant protection from the keen zero blasts of Lake Michigan."

"Such living is what comes from \$7.40 a week. The demand that it may not be made worse is not exorbitant."

"The Trust's point of view is equally easy to understand."

"Yes, it is hard," I heard yesterday from the superintendent of one large packing house. "It is hard that this wage must be reduced. But it can't be helped. It's simply the law of supply and demand. The supply of labor is steadily growing larger. Had you come here last week at 6 a. m. you would have seen over 5,000 men looking for jobs. As the depression grows worse there will be 100,000 men out of work in Chicago. They will crowd out here. They won't demand 18½ cents. They will be glad to get even 15 cents. Why should we pay more than we have to? We certainly have the right to hire labor as cheap as we can."

"But beneath this question lies a far deeper issue. Why do the 20,000 skilled workers throughout the country strike for the 40,000 less fortunate laborers? Because in the fate of these 40,000 lies the whole future life and power of the union. 'All our leaders see this,' said one of Donnelly's right hand men to me this morning. 'We've seen it for years.' So has the Trust. This strike is only the climax of a long slow development—a growth from the strictly non-union shop toward the union shop."

"In those days," a former foreman told me, "if I could save one twenty-fifth of a cent on the expense of killing each beef I knew that I would be preferred over other foremen. I was constantly trying to cut down wages in every possible way by driving individual bargains with separate men. The other foremen were doing the same. Some of them got a commission on all expense they could save below a certain point."

"In hours likewise, the men were not considered. The work rushed or fell off as the consignments of live stock came in. It was cheaper for the pack-

to kill their stock very soon after its arrival. One day the men worked eleven hours, the next day three hours, the next fourteen hours, the next none at all."

"The men, forgotten by the packers, were constantly abused by the foremen. There can be no question of this fact. For this bitter memory has lived four years and is still heard on every side. One instance will illustrate hundreds of others. It was late afternoon on a stifling August day in the cattle killing room. The heat from the blood and the odors from the butchering were frightful. In the midst of the heat and turmoil an old Bohemian was feebly trying to keep up with the high pace at which the foreman was driving his men. The old man blundered. The foreman shouted some direction, but the old man could not understand it. Suddenly the foreman seized him with both hands by the collar and shook him like a rat. The next moment the foreman lay unconscious on the floor. The man who had struck him down was discharged the next day for insubordination."

"This was the non-union shop, and the ideal shop from a purely business standpoint. But four years ago the union was formed in spite of strict precautions of the packers. The union grew. The packers felt its strength. Then slowly, without any general strike, wages were forced up over 25 per cent for the skilled workers. Hours were made more regular, foremen's abuse was abolished. But meanwhile, when the packers were forced to pay higher wages and to work more regular hours, often to a great disadvantage, they began the more swiftly to develop machinery and specialization of work. One month ago in a big packing house I was shown the effect of this change. Here I spent several hours going about with the superintendent. Even to my unpracticed eye it was plain that the entire industry was being swiftly transformed. Where one man had killed and dressed a hog, now the wretched beast traveled dangling from a long chain through room after room while over a hundred men did each one small part in the dressing and cutting and cleaning."

"In other places I found the work even more simplified by subdivision or else done wholly by a machine, which only needed a man to feed it. 'It is easier,' said the superintendent, 'for a lower class of mind to grasp this work. I'll go even further. The lower mind can do it better. We prefer these immigrants, because when once you have pointed it into their heads just what they are to do and they learn to do that one simple thing, then they will stand and do it as a machine and reliably and steadily as a machine from morning until night.' Then, I asked, 'do you mean to say that as machinery develops here the man bright enough to have other thoughts and feelings of his own is not so desirable as this stupid immigrant, whose mind is vacant while he works?' 'Yes,' he answered, 'that is true.'"

"It is easy to see why the packers welcome them and why they are so developing their industry that these men, together with the increasing thousands of women and children shall more and more take the place of the skilled workers."

S. T. & L. A. AGITATION.

Open-air meetings under the auspices of the Local Alliances of the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance will be held at the following places:

Saturday, August 13, 8 p. m.
Elizabeth, N. J.—Broad street and Elizabeth avenue. Speakers: J. Magnette and H. Klawansky.

Rahway, N. J.—Cherry and Main streets. Speakers: F. C. Burgholz and John J. Kinneally.

Tuesday, August 16, 8 p. m.
Newark, N. J.—Ferry and McWhorter streets. Speakers: F. C. Burgholz and Julius Eck.

Friday, August 19, 8 p. m.
Bronx, New York city—136th street and St. Ann's avenue. Speakers: John Scherer and H. Klawansky.

Saturday, August 20, 8 p. m.
Elizabeth, N. J.—First and Livingston streets. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and F. C. Burgholz.

Rahway, N. J.—Main and Cherry streets. Speakers: S. B. French and J. Magnette.

SECTION SOUTH HUDSON, N. J.

At meeting held August 1, the following officers were elected: Organizer, John Hossack; Secretary, A. J. Boland; Fin. Sec. and Treas. Jacob Schwenck.

NEW JERSEY SECTIONS.

Organizers will please report at once to the State Committee names and addresses of all available speakers in their respective sections.

John Hossack, Secretary.

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them to be returned. Consequently, no
stamp should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888.....	3,068
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	35,564
In 1900.....	34,791
In 1904.....	33,763

Speak thy thought if thou believ'it it,
Let it jostle whom it may,
I'm although the foolish scorn it,
Or the obstinate gainsay;
Every seed that grows to-morrow
Lies beneath the clod to-day.
—Mackay.

THE FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE OF SOCIALISM.

The Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S. J.,
of New York, speaking on "Socialism"
before the convention of the American
Federation of Catholic Societies, at De-
troit, Mich., on the 4th inst., said,
among many other equally false things:

"The fundamental doctrine of this new
movement is that there can be no human
or divine legislation with regard to the
institution of marriage."

According to this statement, Socialism
is fundamentally a matrimonial move-
ment, a view at once so striking, original
and profound, as to cause the economists
and politicians, who have been com-
bating "this new movement" for the
past half century or more, on economic
and political grounds, some little mirth
and considerable more enlightenment.

The fundamental doctrine of Socialism
is that capital is a social product and
should, therefore, be socially owned.
To-day millions of men and women labor
together to produce and operate capital.
Their collective brain and brawn invents
machinery, plans, directs, and carries on
the production and distribution of
wealth. Let any portion of these united
millions, like the meat strikers, for in-
stance, cease labor and the production
and operation of capital stops, until more
labor is secured. Despite these pregnant
facts, capital is not the property of these
co-operating millions, but of a small
class of private individuals called capital-
ists. The capitalist class uses capital
to exploit the millions who create and
operate it. The capitalist class uses cap-
ital, to secure more capital, to dominate
the State, the law, the university, and
the church, in order that it may enslave
the millions of workers, while its mem-
bers live lives of scandalous corruption
and parasitism, both private and social.

Manifestly, the private-ownership of
social capital is an anachronism, an eco-
nomic contradiction, and an injustice of
a graver character than either serfdom
or chattel slavery. It is the robbery of
society by the individual: of the millions
of workers by the few private capitalists.
It is the cause of the antagonism be-
tween the capitalist and the working
class: the civil war that is now raging
in all civilized communities. Socialism
recognizes this anachronism, this eco-
nomic contradiction, this grave injustice,
and proposes to overcome it by political
and economic action, aiming at the over-
throw of the capitalist class, and return-
ing to the workers their own, by making
capital social in ownership as well as
in character, i. e., by inaugurating Social-
ism.

A glance will suffice to show that this
fundamental doctrine is entirely differ-
ent from that expounded by the learned
Jesuit of New York, who travelled so
far in order to prove once more that
learning and truthfulness are not neces-
sarily synonymous.

Governor Mickey's refusal to send the
militia to South Omaha, Neb., after
he had been shown "the necessity" by
the packers, and visited the packing
plants inco, in order to learn the real
situation for himself, is a withering con-
demnation of the honesty and purity of
motives of the packers. They now stand
in the light of criminals detected in the
act of using the powers of the State to
further their own dastardly purposes.
It is likely that, in the future, they
will remind Governor Mickey of the day
he played detective and showed them up.
Governor Altgeld exposed the capital-
ist class, and they never forgave him.
They drove him into the grave, a finan-
cial and physical wreck.

The fight about Port Arthur is cer-
tainly interesting; but the fight about
Port Capital is still more interesting.
Get into it. In the words of General
Fall Kearney, "Lovely fighting can be
found all along the line."

FREE TRADE, PROTECTION, SO- CIALISM.

The New York "Commercial" says
editorially:—

"Trade and industry is languishing in
Great Britain much the same as it is in
the United States. The odd thing is
that while protective tariff duties are
advocated as a cure for the trouble in the
United Kingdom, a lowering of tariff
duties for a similar trouble is advocated in
the United States."

This is assuredly an odd thing; but
an odder thing still, is that, in thus show-
ing up the fallacy of free trade and pro-
tection as a cure for crises, the "Com-
mercial" is not aware that it is doing
Socialism a great service. Socialism has
long contended that free trade and pro-
tection cannot cause or cure crises. So-
cialism contends that crises are due to the
robbery of labor in the shop, the mine,
the mill, in brief, wherever it is
employed by the capitalist class for profit.
Labor produces more than it re-
ceives in wages, and is thereby prevented
from buying back all it produces. De-
spite foreign markets, and the excessive
luxuries and constant investments of the
capitalist class, the result of the robbery
of labor is "overproduction" and the con-
sequent crises. Socialism further con-
tends that the cure for crises is the aboli-
tion of the wages system and the pay-
ment to labor of all that it produces,
through the social ownership of capital,
i. e., the establishment of Socialism!

To show, as the "Commercial" does,
that crises exist in both free trade Eng-
land and protection United States, and
that the fiscal policy of one is oddly pro-
posed to cure the evils of the other, is to
ask Socialism to establish these vital
points; for the showing demonstrates
that neither free trade nor protection, in
the cause of, nor the cure for, crises,
and that the cause and the cure must be
something different and common to both,
which they are, viz., the robbery of labor
and the social ownership of capital, as
claimed by Socialism.

Score one more for Socialism, with the
aid of Capitalism!

WAGES AND COST OF LIVING.

The report on wages and cost of living
submitted to the President by Carroll
D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, is as
absurd a campaign document as was
ever issued. It is full of defects and
wrong conclusions. First, it deals with
selected families and establishments, and
is, therefore, neither general nor typical.
Second, the figures on the cost of living
refer only to food, as though rent, coal,
clothing and other domestic and personal
expenditures are of no consideration.
Third, it claims "that while in 1903 the
average wages per hour increased 16.3
per cent. above the average of the period
from 1890 to 1899, retail prices for food
advanced 10.3 per cent. The increase
in purchasing power of the hourly wage
was therefore 5.4 per cent." The fallacy
of this kind of reasoning is exposed in
the price figures for ALL COM-
MODITIES given by the commercial
agencies. Dunn's index number of
prices shows these prices to have in-
creased forty-one per cent. from May
1, 1897 to May 1, 1904; while Brad-
street's records an increase of thirty-
nine per cent. from July 1, 1896 to May
1, 1904. The fallacy is also exposed in
the editorial, "Rates of Wages," in this
issue, in which "the hourly wage" fraud
is laid bare. Taking it all in all
Wright's latest effort in behalf of cap-
italism is the biggest statistical farce yet
perpetrated.

RATES OF WAGES.

In the discussion on wages in recent
years, the Socialist Labor Party has al-
ways taken the stand that the high rates
of wages claimed to have been estab-
lished by the pure and simple trades
unions mean nothing in the way of work-
ing class improvement, as other factors
enter into and actually determine that
question. For instance, it is shown that
a workman receiving wages at the
rate of \$30.00 a week, or \$1,000 a year,
is not better off than when the rate was
\$12.00 a week, or forty per cent. less,
if he works only seven months a year
instead of eleven and one-half, and his
labor is more productive and in-
tense, the period of his working
life shorter, and the cost of his
living increased. It was pointed out
that it is the tendency of capitalist
production to so act on the rate of
wages; so that, in the long run,
the workman is actually worse off than
before, though his nominal rate of wages
is forty per cent. greater than what it
formerly was.

This view, the only correct one to take
of rates of wages, is just now receiving
unexpected and partial confirmation from
a source that is sympathetic to, and has
always been favorably quoted by Samuel
Gompers, the A. F. of L. and other
pure and simple unions and props, viz.:
A. M. Dewey, special agent of the Bu-
reau of Labor and Commerce. Dewey
is at present in Chicago, where he is col-
lecting official data on strikes and lock-

outs in the United States, since 1901.
Speaking of his work Dewey said:

"My own inquiries into labor condi-
tions throughout the country have con-
vinced me, however, that rates of wages
mean nothing, and that twenty cents an
hour on a pay roll has but little relation
to the ability of the worker to support
his family in any community. Fifty
cents an hour sounds like excellent
wages, but if a man only had two hours
work a day it would mean but scant
living, even for an unmarried man.

"Permanent employment is of much
more importance to the workers than
rates of wages, always admitting, that
the rate is high enough to insure com-
fort to those who do the useful work of
the world."

These words, while not as compre-
hensive or as thorough as the contentions
of the Socialist Labor Party, go far to-
ward sustaining them, while, at the same
time, making clear, in themselves, the
fallacy of the "higher rates of wages"
claims of the Gompers' pure and simple
unions—a fallacy altogether misleading
and detrimental to the welfare and pro-
gress of the working class.

INCREASE OF STOCKHOLDERS.

The press is busily engaged circulating
an article showing the increase of stock-
holders in the Pennsylvania Railroad,
during the last two years. In May, 1902,
the number was 26,675; now it is 44,950,
the highest figures ever recorded on the
company's books.

On its face this article appears of in-
terest only to stock investors. No doubt
it was issued to influence their invest-
ments. It, nevertheless, is of consid-
erable significance to the Socialist. Often
the claim is made that wealth is not
concentrating because stockholders are
increasing. "They should grow fewer,
instead of more numerous, if concentra-
tion is the rule," argues the anti-Soc-
ialist. Hence the significance of the
article. It is likely to be heard from
again.

The mere increase of stockholders in a
particular corporation, or in all corpora-
tions separately considered, does not de-
note a decentralization of wealth. The
stockholders may be, as they generally
are, capitalists holding stocks in other
corporations. They may be banks, in-
surance companies, trusts, and similar
corporate enterprises in search of ad-
ditional investments, as is often the case.
They may be, as they often are, clerks,
relatives, brokers, etc., acting in the in-
terests of persons already heavily in-
terested, who wish to conceal their new
stock purchases for speculative and other
purposes. In all these cases, drawn from
actual life, the stocks become the prop-
erty of the relatively few members of
the capitalist class, augmenting, instead
of decentralizing, the wealth in their
possession. This is far from being what
the decentralizers contend.

But these cases are not the only cases
proving the anti-concentrative theory
wrong. This theory takes no account
of the expansion of stock. It does not
show in how far the new issues of stock
are taken up by new stockholders. There
has been a remarkable expansion of
stock capital in the Pennsylvania in the
last two years; but there are no figures
given in the article mentioned to show
which was the greater, the expansion of
stock or the expansion of stockholders.
Further, this theory takes no account
of the quantity of stock held by the
stockholders. A few men, as is the case
in the Pennsylvania, may own the ma-
jority stock, while the others, though
60,000 strong, may hold the minority
stock. Despite this difference of num-
bers—despite the great preponderance
of small stockholders—there is a great
concentration of wealth, too great by far
for the small stockholder to overcome,
as the suits of minority stockholders too
often show.

No matter which way it is viewed, the
no-concentration of wealth-increase of
stockholders-theory is shown to be with-
out a leg to stand on. The only sup-
port it gets is that which is paid for in
the capitalist press.

The mine owners of England are re-
ported as standing in fear of John Mit-
chell. Poor fellows, they are the only
capitalists ever known to do so! Francis
C. Robbins, the President of the Pitts-
burg Coal Company, the leading soft
coal operator and successor of Mark
Hanna, thinks John Mitchell one of the
handiest maids of all capitalist work to
have around. Talk to Robbins about
fearing Mitchell, and he'll forget to at-
tend the circus, in order to enjoy a good
laugh!

The Fall River strikers who relied on
receiving the financial assistance of the
A. F. of L. are now learning what many
other dupes have learned before them,
viz.: that such support will not be forth-
coming. They will receive moral aid,
but not that, like fine words, furnishes
nobodies' bread, they are woefully dis-
appointed. Poor, betrayed strikers!

THE OBJECT OF THE LABOR MOVE- MENT.

On August 3, Homer D. Call, inter-
national secretary of the Meat Workers'
Union, issued this statement in connec-
tion with the Chicago strike:

"The greatest feature of the strike is
that the meat trust has been broken.
Instead of the packers disrupting the
unions, the disintegration of one of the
greatest combinations the world has ever
seen has already set in. For ten years,
from 1890 to 1900, the consolidation of
the meat companies was carried on, and
from 1,741 packing plants in this coun-
try the number was reduced to 760.

"Now the tide will set in the other
way. The packers know that they have
already lost control of a large part of
their business and that the live stock
dealers will do all that is possible to
assist in the defeat. Since the strike
the independent plants of Chicago, Louis-
ville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg
and Springfield, Mass., have been work-
ing night and day. This trade will never
be recovered by the trust.

"My reports are that the danger has
already been realized by the big packers.
It took the packers twenty years to
build up their combination and now the
fruits of the victory will be snatched
from them by the labor unions. The pub-
lic is supporting the independent plants
because of the evidence secured by the
Government against the meat monopoly."

This statement, and all that it im-
plies, at once brings up the question,
what is the object of the labor move-
ment? Is it the improvement of working
class conditions? Is it to end capitalism?
Or is it to bolster up and continue cap-
italism, and all that it stands for?
Homer D. Call answers the last of these
questions with "yes." The object of the
labor movement is to disintegrate the
trusts in the interests of the independ-
ents, and thereby prolong capitalism.

Now, we would not, in justice to Homer
D. Call, ignore his claim that, in answer-
ing "yes" to the last of these questions,
he also answers "yes" to the first; that,
in aiding the independents he is aiding
the meat workers. The independents
secure more trade, hence can pay more
wages and grant better conditions.

Experience, Homer D. Call's experience,
has proved this to be a fallacy. The
trust secured more trade and better
prices, and granted more wages and im-
proved conditions, during the past de-
cade. At the same time, it introduced
speedier and improved machinery, sim-
plified and intensified the division of la-
bor, introduced unskilled, woman, and
child labor, and runs plants only when
actually required, in order to recoup the
loss of profits thus entailed. The in-
dependents will do likewise, for capital-
ists are capitalists.

A capitalist may be independent of
the trust, but he is not independent of
the laws of capitalism. A capitalist
must, in order to secure a profit from la-
bor and preserve his capital, produce at
a cost as low, or lower, than that of his
competitors. Hence—if he would not con-
duct industry at a loss, or be ruined—he
must put in machinery more ingenious
and productive than that of his com-
petitors, divide labor more simply and
economically, and employ unskilled, wo-
man, and child labor in preference to
skilled, manly labor. As, despite Homer
D. Call's statement, the trust is still
very much alive, the independents are
not exempt from these necessities; they
must evolve in accordance with the laws
of capitalism or perish. In fact, the
prospects are that it will not be very
long before they will be compelled to
take the first steps in this direction, for
on August 3, the same day that Homer
D. Call issued his statement, a news
despatch was sent from Chicago, con-
taining the following:

"A strike or lockout affecting the in-
dependent packers is predicted by some
stockyards' officials to take place when
the present struggles end. 'When this
is over we will be operating as usual
at a reduced cost of operation, because
of a lower wage scale than that paid
by independent packers in accordance
with union demands,' said one of the
Packington kings to-day. 'The so-called
independents cannot compete, and they
will certainly have to cut wages to our
figures. The unions will never stand it
without a fight.'"

Here is Homer D. Call's second "yes"
laid prostrate, while the trust continues
triumphant on its way, knocking the
first "yes" in the direction of the clouds.

The object of the labor movement must
be to end capitalism. The belief that it
can gain more wages and better condi-
tions by being the catpaw of capitalism,
is profitable to the Homer D. Calls, but
dangerously delusive to the working
class. That method has been tried and
found wanting in the meat strike, as
the thousands of defeated meat strikers
can testify.

Such being the facts, it behooves every
class conscious workman to promote
the real object of the labor movement

by joining the Socialist Labor Party and
the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance,
both of which are in favor of ending
capitalism and inaugurating Socialism,
through simultaneous working class ac-
tion in the shop and at the ballot box.

THE BUILDING TRADES TROUBLE.

The trouble in the building trades at
present should leave no doubt as to the
irresistible conflict between capital and
labor. Last year these trades were reft
asunder by the existence of Parkism.
The rule of the walking delegate was
held to be corrupt and tyrannical, and
the claim was made that it needed but
his abolition, and all would be har-
monious. Thereupon a long fight was
prosecuted and won by the employers.
Parkism was dethroned and arbitration
was made supreme. The results were,
for a while, eminently satisfactory to
the employers, but now all is disorder
and turmoil again. Labor and capital
have once more taken up the cudgels
and are belaboring each other without
mercy. The class struggle is on once
more.

As in the days of Patrick Henry it is
folly to cry "Peace, Peace," where peace
does not and cannot exist. The struggle
between capital and labor is bound to as-
sert itself as long as labor must sell
itself to capital, and both must haggle
over the terms. "Collective bargaining,"
far from improving this condition, only
organizes the forces that make it more
unbearable. The day will come, and is
fast coming, when men will cease crying
for arbitration and raise their voice for
abolition, i. e., abolition of the system
of capitalism which creates and per-
petuates the class struggle, such as is
now in evidence in the building trades
trouble.

THE CHECK-WEIGHMAN DISPUTE.

The large amount of space given in
the press to the wide-spread dissatis-
faction existing in the anthracite regions,
is driving home ever more fully the
nature of the "victory" won by Pres-
ident Roosevelt and John Mitchell, for
the miners. Evidence has long since
been piled mountain-high, proving that
the awards of the arbitration commis-
sion, declared to have been won by the
miners, are rendered valueless by the
counteracting methods of the operators.
Likewise has evidence been gathered in
abundance, proving the decisions of Um-
pire Carroll D. Wright to be almost un-
animously in favor of the operators and
against the miners. Now the operators,
in disputing Umire Wright's authority
to decide the check-weighman dispute
in the miners' favor, are furnishing more
testimony of the bogus quality of the
Roosevelt-Mitchell victory. Their whole-
sale curtailment of production in the af-
fected districts, and their tactics gen-
erally, indicate that they do not intend
to indulge any longer in the "concilia-
tion and arbitration" hypocrisy, but are in-
tend on starving the miners into submit-
ting to their view of the dispute.

This is a fitting climax—it is in keep-
ing with the whole line of miserable
events constituting this "great victory
of labor." It is a fitting climax, thorow-
ly in keeping with a strike that was
primarily a conflict between the soft
and the hard coal interests, and only
incidentally a labor measure. Were Mark
Hanna, the soft coal magnate, advisor
of President Roosevelt and John Mit-
chell, and opponent of George F. Baer,
hard coal magnate by Divine right, now
living, it would require all his great
resourcefulness to combat the bad ef-
fects of this climax and to extol the
beauties of conciliation and arbitration,
which it has so completely disfigured
and exposed.

The Socialist Labor Party was the
only body of workmen that denounced
this "great victory" from the very out-
set. Aware of the primary character of
the coal conflict, guided by the principles
of the class struggle for which it stands,
knowing, therefore, that the interests
of capital and labor are irreconcilable
and impossible of conciliation and ar-
bitration, the Socialist Labor Party de-
nounced the fraud and its perpetrators
in unmeasured tones. The Socialist La-
bor Party did this in the midst of the
campaign of 1902, and despite the fact
that its course meant the loss of sym-
pathetic votes.

To-day the Socialist Labor Party can
look back on its course with unbounded
satisfaction. It was the only true one.
It was the only one in the interest of
the working class, as present events once
more prove.

How kind it was of Homer D. Call,
national secretary of the meat strikers,
to decide, as a Republican politician,
not to embarrass the President by "put-
ting the strike up to him," as proposed
by Donnelly. The President, as a power
in New York politics, ought now to re-
turn the favor, and see that Homer D.
Call of Syracuse, N. Y., gets a political
job of some kind, any kind will do. He
deserves it, for he serves the Republican
party much better than he does the meat
workers, or any other part of the work-
ing class.



BROTHER JONATHAN—I have
discovered a flaw in Socialism.

UNCLE SAM—I am all ears; let me
hear it.

B. J.—Does not Socialist philosophy
teach that the machine does away with
skill?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Where no machine is used and
the worker himself manages his tools he
must be equipped with skill, experience,
a practical hand and eye, and often with
physical strength—Is it not so?

U. S.—Exactly.

B. J.—The moment a machine is intro-
duced into his trade it does away to some
extent with all these qualities—skill, ex-
perience, practical hand, eye, etc.?

U. S.—Most assuredly.

B. J.—And the more the machine is
perfected the more it does away with all
these qualities?

U. S.—Certainly.

B. J.—And as this process goes on we
may look to the time when all those
qualities may be essentially unnecessary,
the pressing of a button being able to
produce all that is wanted?

U. S.—You got it straight.

B. J.—This being thus, I find this flaw
of Socialist teachings—

U. S.—(Puts both hands to his ears).

B. J.—Socialism claims that labor pro-
duces all wealth; that the increased
wealth produced by machinery is not
given to labor, and that labor should
have it all. Now, then, in view of the
fact that labor does less and less work,
exerts less and less skill, needs less and
less vigor, experience, and so forth, I
claim that Socialism is wrong to want
that all the benefits of increased wealth
brought on by machinery should fall to
labor. What have you to say against
that?

U. S. (taking down his hands)—Now,
stand firm, because I am going to throw
you—that is, your argument, heels over
head.

B. J. spreads out his legs and braces
himself up.

U. S.—What produces the machine?

B. J.—Why—er—hem.

U. S.—Labor—intellectual labor. With
here and there an exception, all the in-
ventors, from Watts and Eli Whitney
down, have died poor. Their invention
was stolen by the capitalist class. You
know that?

B. J.—Yes, that's true.

U. S.—Again. Granted that skill, etc.,
is more and more absorbed into the ma-

chine and rendered unnecessary in the
workingman; still, whatever skill, ex-
perience or labor is yet left necessary
is exercised by whom—the worker or the
capitalist?

B. J.—The worker.

U. S.—The worker may exercise less
skill, but the capitalist exercises none
whatever; the same as before, he is and
remains an idler.

B. J.—Hem, yes.

U. S.—Who is entitled to the wealth
that comes out of the machine—the idler,
i. e., the capitalist, or he who does what-
ever work is needed to produce?

B. J.—The worker—hem—of course.

U. S.—You begin to look smashed.
Now, to the last point. Suppose machin-
ery has been so perfected that all the
wealth one can want can be produced by
the touching of buttons and that the
idle, lazy, Seely-dinner-giving capitalists
would be willing to do that much work,
would it follow from that the class which
produced the machine does not own it?—
it having been stolen from it by capital-
ists, should starve because its work has
become wholly superfluous, and that the
class that did not produce the machine
should enjoy it because it holds that
stolen property?

B. J.—That were wrong, indeed.

U. S.—Socialism maintains that the
class that does the work should enjoy the
fruits. It also maintains that if that
class is kept down to a minimum of
wealth the result would be the inhuman
one of exterminating it.

B. J.—I begin to see.

U. S.—So, then, if you want to be con-
sistent and deny to the worker the in-
crease of wealth because of the dimin-
ished skill he needs, you must also deny
that increase and all wealth to the cap-
italists, who exercise no skill or produc-
tive work whatever.

B. J.—I yield! I am overthrown.

U. S.—In that case the increased
wealth would have to be dumped into the
sea or left to rot.

B. J.—I throw up my hands.

U. S.—You had better. There is no
flaw in Socialism. Whatever wealth
there is in the land to-day is the product
of labor—to that labor it belongs wholly.
The capitalist is entitled to nothing, be-
cause he produces nothing. The only
thing he is entitled to at the hands of so
humane a movement as Socialism is to
be pitied and put in a house of correction
to cleanse him of the immorality that
breeds and is bred by parasitism.

Complaint is made that no effort is
put forth to secure members for the So-
cialist Labor Party at street meetings.
This should be remedied at once. The
chairman at every meeting should im-
press upon the audience the necessity of
joining our party, if convinced of its
principles and tactics. The names and
addresses of all those willing to join and
in sympathy with us, should be called for
and properly attended to. Every con-
nection likely to bring us in contact with
the working class and ultimately in-
crease our membership should be made
and cultivated whenever possible without
a loss of principle and dignity. Take
care of our membership and the move-
ment will take care of itself.

"Thank God for Colorado! We had
almost gone to sleep with satisfaction
that the eight hour law would soon be
here; that wages were fairly satisfac-
tory; that the general conditions of the
laboring man were getting better. Oh!
yes, we thank you, Mr. Mine Owners'
Association, and you, Mr. Citizens' Alli-
ance, and last but not least, you Mr.
Peabody, craven traitor to your oath,
we thank you for arousing us from our
fancied security and pointing out our
danger so clearly. We will not again
trust you and your masters.

"The martyrs to the cause of Unionism
—those poor, ill-treated miners in Co-
lorado—are the unwilling sacrifices re-
quired by your blood-thirsty crowd. But
their injuries and lives will be avenged,
and Unionism will grow even stronger."
The Progress, Buffalo, N. Y."

This, besides being a rude awakening,
is a decidedly disgusting bit of empty
and impotent rhetoric. It is doubtful if
Unionism can grow any weaker, when
such a great event as Colorado evokes
such a lack of realization as to what it
means and portends and the course that

The Canadian pursuit of American
trusts is worrying the American news-
papers. The serenity of the trusts, how-
ever, is undisturbed. England and Ger-
many once engaged in the same pastime.
They are the trusts' best friends now.

The workingmen who can contemplate
the new Presidential campaign committee
of the Democratic party without recog-
nizing its plutocratic character, must be
troubled with defective eyesight.

The secondary position given to Pres-
ident Roosevelt's campaign in the cap-
italist press, reflects the position the
capitalists have assigned to him next
election.

CORRESPONDENCE

[CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RESERVE THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.]

COOLIE LABOR.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The English owners of the South African gold mines are importing Chinese coolies by the thousands to operate their mines. These coolies are under contract for three years at a monthly wage of \$8 and board themselves. The British government guarantees them this pay.

American wage slaves, take warning: On December 7, 1904, the Chinese exclusion act expires. Then you will see the coolie laborers invading this country by the millions. The capitalists want cheap, ignorant, disfranchised labor to compete with the American worker, thus by the introduction of this element they will reduce the wage, if not throw the American worker out of employment, for the latter cannot compete with the former in wages.

If the capitalists pay these coolie slaves \$8 per month, with the stipulation that they support themselves, you will see gold, silver and coal miners displaced, section hands on the railroads thrown out and the farm hands reduced to starvation.

The large cities will employ this class of labor, because it will save the taxpayer a few dollars. In fact, all common labor will be displaced by these coolies.

This is the direct result of a capitalist system of production and distribution, a system operated for the profit of a parasite class, the capitalist class, to the detriment of worker or proletarian class.

Fellow wage slaves!—Protect your class interests by voting against a system which will reduce you and your families to the verge of starvation, want, despair and, finally, destruction. The capitalists are aware of their class interests. They recognize the fact that there are two classes in society, diametrically opposed to each other. By virtue of this knowledge they control the government in order to further their class interests.

The Socialist Labor Party teaches the workers that they also have class interests at stake as well as our capitalist masters. It teaches also that Labor and Capital are antagonistic, that there is no common ground for them to meet on; that the freedom of the wage slaves from their capitalist masters must be accomplished at the ballot box.

Remember there is only one Socialist party in the United States whose aim is the emancipation of Labor, and that is the fighting Socialist Labor Party. Go to the polls next November and cast a solid vote for its nominees, Corregan and Cox, and the emancipation of the proletarian class.

A. L. W.
Dorchester, Mass., August 1.

THE SPECTRE OF COOLIEDOM.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The enclosed from Toronto "Mail and Empire" of July 26, will show that Cooliedom is not as far distant as some workmen imagine. Geo. Dingwall.
Toronto, Can., August 3.

[Enclosure.]

SEARCHING FOR LANDS.

Englishmen From India Are Touring Canada.

Messrs. N. Stuart, F. Morgan, W. A. Cherry, and Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Campbell-Gompertz, Madras Presidency, South India, are registered at the Queen's Hotel. These gentlemen have made a tour of this country, searching for land on which to settle, but so far have not invested their money. They stated that in their view land was far too high in the Northwest for the returns which would arise from its cultivation. They also believe that labor is far too highly paid in Canada.

Mr. Stuart said:—"We give our coolies in India eightpence a day, and pay them nothing if they are no good." Mr. Stuart's opinion of the native character is not high. "For a shilling we could get enough evidence to convict any person of any crime in a court of India," he said.

The party will wait on the Commissioner of Crown Lands relative to securing locations for settlement upon if any suitable property is available. It is unlikely that Mr. Morgan will stay in Canada should the rest decide to remain.

THE PEOPLE ARE THINKING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send clipping from this morning's "Tribune," containing the speech of Father T. J. Campbell, read at the Catholic Congress last night. Those in charge made several unsuccessful attempts to get the applause of the audience and failed. Father Campbell used most dramatic postures and play of gestures; but without any result; the audience was dead, so to speak.

P. B.

Detroit, Mich., August 4.

IN THE WHIRLY GIG OF GRANITE STATE POLITICS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—It will be remembered that Harry H. Acton, sometimes called "Crazy Acton," from the wild look in his eyes, was the one man who did more than any one else to destroy the Socialist Labor Party in New Hampshire, after professing to be a loyal party man. In the whirly gig of Granite State politics, this Acton has become chairman of the "Socialist" Kangaroo State Committee! This exalted position has caused Acton's head to swell to enormous proportions, and he imagines he can see victory for his "Kangaroo" jumpers in the near future. "First," says Acton, "let us become an official party by polling 3 per cent. of the vote." But how to do this, ah! that's the question!

Acton is pretty unpopular with the trades union element, so not much support could be counted from them. But a brilliant idea struck the Nashua crowd (Acton now lives in Nashua). So the party called a convention and proceeded to nominate men who never belonged to the "party." After giving them this great honor (!) they waited a few weeks and then sent out a letter informing these candidates that they had been nominated for office by the Socialist party, and as it was unconstitutional to run any one for office unless a member of the party, "would kindly enclose 50 cents, which will make you a member in good standing!"

Some of these candidates can't see any very great honor in being a member of the Kangaroo element, and thus they are not making any Kangaroo jumps at 50 cents a jump. Whereat, rumor sayeth, that the great Kangaroo chief, Acton, and his sub-chief, O'Neil, were very mad.

This same political party grabbed over \$40 from Geo. Howie, which fund belonged to Howie and others, who had collected it. Indeed, the "Socialist" party of New Hampshire is not only a freak party, but a dishonest party, no better than either of the two old parties. It is admitted that not one of the candidates, from "Poet" Claffin to "Kangaroo" Acton, ever read two pages of "Capital" or any other scientific Socialist work.

I enclose a sample of "Kangaroism," as shown in a letter sent to me.

Geo. Howie.
Manchester, N. H., July 31.

[Enclosure.]

Francetown, N. H., July 24, 1904.
Mr. Geo. Howie.

Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of July 21, and will say that I have not yet answered the letter in question. I received one a few days ago from an unknown party, saying that at a Socialist meeting I had been selected as a candidate for State Senator in our Senatorial District by the Socialist party, and as I was not a member of the party in good standing, would I "kindly enclose 50 cents, which would make me eligible." I have not yet done so, and should I fail to respond I suppose that would bar me out, and no great harm done.

I remain, yours respectfully,
Geo. D. Epps.

NEW YORK SOCIALIST SPOILS A "BORING FROM WITHIN."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Being at present in Ansonia, Conn., I happened to notice in the columns of "The Sentinel," a local publication, an advertisement which stated that the Rev. H. S. Baker of Sag Harbor, would lecture in the Town Hall of Shelton, a neighboring town, the subject being "Socialism." I had a suspicion that the subject would not be properly dealt with, so I went. The speaker handed his subject somewhat in the goody-goody kindergarten style; but for a "preacher" did not do so badly, though his economics were apparently culled from such sources as Henry George, Bellamy, Moody, Lloyd and others. He cited examples of co-operation from New Zealand and municipalization at Glasgow, and surprised me at the end of his address by saying that there would be a collection taken up to pay for the hall and anything that was left over they intended to give to help establish a daily paper to be named the "Daily Call."

Well, I asked why it has become necessary to establish such a paper when there was already a good daily Socialist paper in the field, the Daily People, which, along with its weekly edition, fairly covered the ground for Socialism, and I stated that I did not think it was honest for a man who was there in the interests of Socialism to remain

silent about such a thing, he knowing it to be the case, and requested an answer in the name of the men who have been doing yeoman work for Socialism for the twelve or fourteen years, the Socialist Labor Party.

The chairman looked at the speaker of the evening and then said: "I think this meeting is over." But it wasn't, not for a while. After I told them, when they all crowded around me, that I had some subscription blanks and would take names for the Weekly People, I could hear such questions as "De Leontie, ain't you?" In fact a perfect nest of Kangs were present, who had intended to get the poor Baptists roped into forming a branch of the Social Democratic party by this very meeting, and though they told me I had been working against the cause of Socialism by interfering with their meeting, I could hardly see it in that way, as I thought it was a case of "boring from within," with the aid of a sky-pilot.

Yours fraternally,
D. Ferguson.

Ansonia, Conn., August 3.

ON THE RIGHT SIDE!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Toronto, S. L. P. of Canada, held a very successful open-air meeting last Saturday night at the corner of Markham and Queen streets. Comrades Kemp, Reid, Maves, Warner and the writer were the speakers and the crowd was attentive throughout. Comrade Maves dwelt on the evolution of the tools of production, explaining how the glaring contradiction of our present social system, together with a propertied class on the one hand, and a propertiless class on the other, was the result of the private ownership of the tools of production, over against the co-operative method in the use of those tools.

Comrade Warner dwelt on the sops and palliatives of some capitalists, which they throw to the workers with the idea of befuddling their minds and making them think that their interests are identical with that of their employers, and incidentally to squeeze a little more surplus value out of their hides. Comrade Reid took up the trade union question, explaining why strikes and boycotts were of little value to-day, except in extremely rare cases, and pointing out the fact that the pure and simple trade union stood as a buffer against Socialism, and, consequently, the Socialist Labor Party, in order to be consistent, necessarily attacked that organization, and showed up the labor fakirs which the pure and simple trade union necessarily breeds.

While Comrade Reid was speaking, a man in the crowd cried out: "Oh, you are all on one side." Quick as a flash came the reply: "Yes, we are all on one side, the working class side, which will one day be the winning side." We, of Section Toronto, were highly elated and encouraged by the success of the meeting. About 300 leaflets were given away, twelve Weekly People and fourteen pamphlets sold, and two six months' subscriptions taken, besides three applications for membership. Next Saturday the section will split up to hold two meetings, one in the east and another in the west.

Yours fraternally,
F. Martin,
Organizer.

Toronto, Canada, August 2.

OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The attitude of the S. L. P. as applying to "holding office in a pure and simple union is faulty in so far as it did not draw a distinction between compulsory and non-compulsory acceptance of office. Perhaps the best way would be to adopt it as part of the constitution and let the N. E. C. interpret it as not applying to those cases where non-acceptance would mean a fine or loss of membership in the union. Otherwise the time is not ripe for the present amendment to the constitution. E. B. Mercadier.
San Jose, Cal., July 25.

II.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In regard to that definition of the convention put to the pure and simple officership, I for one think that the S. L. P., as an organization, is not strong enough yet to take that step. I am not a union man, but there is at least one-third of our membership that is compelled to belong to a union, in order to live. In every organization the members are compelled to perform minor duties, so in the union. I have spoken to several union men, S. L. P. and others, and they all must perform minor duties, such as pickets in case of strike, serve on committees, or else be fined or expelled.

Now, comrades, are we going to lose those members? That will be the case if we adopt that definition.

Remember, this is a bread and butter question. Ph. Grubb.
Brooklyn, N. Y., July 26

III.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—What's all this discussion about officership in pure and simple trades unions? The way to get rid of the whole matter is to build up the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. All else is fiddle sticks! F. Campbell.

Jersey City, N. J., August 2.

IV.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the matter of officership in the pure and simple trade unions I desire to say that I do not agree with those who hold that the enforcement of this rule would be a club in the hands of the fakirs. The fakirs know their weakness as well as we do, and they will not use this "club," as they know that it would come down on their own heads. If they can use this rule as a club why don't they use the resolution of 1900 and 1904, which forbids Socialist Labor Party men from holding office in pure and simple unions?

I agree with Comrade Metzler.
Michael T. Berry.
Lynn, Mass., July 26.

V.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—When the vote is submitted to ratify the work of the convention I shall vote yes on the trade union attitude. The reason is: Attacking the boring from within process is what caused Kangaroism and the parting of the ways five years ago.

The pure and simple unions are in the interests of the fakirs and prolong capitalism. While it may be true that individuals will be deprived of working at their trade in certain shops for a time, still which can hurt the worker the more, pure and simple union—closed shop or employers' unions—open shop—which?

The S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A. are the only organizations to-day that demand correct members; and, therefore, there is no place for crooks, cowards or fakirs to hide in the emancipation movement of the S. L. P.

Fraternally,

R. Berdan.
Paterson, N. J., July 25.

VI.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As to the resolution defining officership in pure and simple unions, why not be logical to the fullest extent and say, "All members of a pure and simple union are excluded from membership." In pure and simple unions there are many minor committees from which members cannot escape. Some unions have fines for not serving or declining. The non-forgotten William S. Dalton, at the convention of 1902, exclaimed, "I hope at the next convention in 1904, we are prepared to exclude all such from membership in the party who hold a pure and simple card." If the convention would have complied with the whooping up of Dalton, it would have at least taken a logical step (tho' backward). As it stands, its neither fish nor meat. I hope the membership weighs carefully before voting.

G. Renner.

Jacksonville, Ill., July 23.

CLEVELAND OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Section Cleveland S. L. P. has arranged open air meetings for every Saturday night at 8 o'clock sharp, on Public Square in front of Marshall's Drug Store. Chairmen, speakers and comrades on duty are as follows:

August 13th.—Chairman, Margenson; Speakers, Kircher and Goerke. 7 o'clock duty, Reiman and Polster.

August 20th.—Chairman, Wettstein; Speakers, Goerke and Dinger. 7 o'clock duty, Koeppel and Zillmer.

August 27.—Chairman, Rugg; Speakers, Dinger and Kircher. 7 o'clock duty, Hauser and Nuhn.

It is to be expected that all other comrades also will attend these meetings as numerous and regularly as possible. The comrades mentioned in above schedule are requested to clip out this list and keep it for reference.

Section Cleveland, S. L. P.

OFFICERS SECTION MILWAUKEE

At the last regular meeting, held on July 23, Section Milwaukee elected the following officers for the ensuing six months: Organizer, E. M. Rubinger; recording secretary, Albert Schnabel; financial secretary and treasurer, Carl Oberheu; librarian, August Schnabel; literary agent, Gust. Driebel; agent for The People, Henry Boll; agent for the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, Rochus Babnik; auditing committee, Theodor Horn, Ed. Bennat and Henry Kuhlmann; trustees, M. Gross, Paul Krenger and August Schnabel.

All communications for the section must be addressed to E. M. Rubinger, 1445 Twelfth street, Milwaukee, Wis.

DETROIT AGITATION MEETINGS.

Section Detroit, Mich., will hold outdoor agitation meetings every Saturday, beginning at 8 p. m., at the corner of Michigan and Washington avenues.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT

NOTES

"Hurrah! The week ending Saturday, August 6, was a very encouraging one for the Weekly People. Four hundred and fifty-eight subscriptions were secured! This is about two hundred over the average for the last ten weeks. Keep it up! If such a mark can be reached one week, why not every week? Why not make it five hundred every week from now till election day! Let us make the effort. At every street meeting one or two subscriptions can be picked up, sometimes more. Try it. Workingmen are leaving the old parties this year in large numbers. They should be induced to become readers of the Weekly People. Go after them, that's all that's necessary."

The Illinois State Committee sends for \$22 worth of prepaid sub. cards which makes a total of \$96 since last spring. The comrades of Illinois are selling them like hot cakes.

Henry O'Neil sends in a list of one hundred and forty-eight subscriptions to the Weekly People for Section Providence, R. I., and promises to send more later on.

Frank Pearson, of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District, New York, sends us a list of thirteen, all yearlies except one, and receives a copy of "The Pilgrim's Shell." These subs. were all secured at one shop meeting.

Our organizers on the road are all getting subs. at their street meetings. Comrade Bohn in Ohio has sent in sixteen during the week, one being for two years, ten for one year and five for six months. Comrade Cox, who addressed meetings in Illinois towns a few days, secured twelve at Taylorville and Virden. Comrade Carroll picked up two readers at his first meeting in Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Others sending in five or more as follows: P. J. Dwyer, Butte, Mont., 31; Section Cleveland, O., 16; (?) Hoboken, N. J., 10; M. J. Bonstead, New Haven, Conn., 9; M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass., 8; Walter Goss, Belleville, Ill., 8; Section Los Angeles, Cal., 7; Paulina Wilson, Boston, Mass., 7; F. W. McVay, Davenport, Ill., 7; J. M. Reid, Toronto, Ont., 7; R. W. Gaffney, Yonkers, N. Y., 6; S. B. Hutchinson, Grand Junction, Colo., 6; Henry Jager, New York city, 6; Thirty-fourth A. D., New York, 6; Section St. Louis, Mo., 5; J. F. Stevens, Boston, Mass., 4.

\$41 worth of sub. cards were sold during the week as follows: Illinois S. E. C., \$22; A. Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., \$5; J. U. Billings, Grand Junction, Colo., \$5; Section Erie County, N. Y., \$3; Section Denver, Colo., \$3; Thirty-fourth A. D., N. Y., \$2; J. P., City, \$1.

The Brooklyn comrades are taking a bundle of twenty Weekly People for each one of their street meetings.

There are but 500 copies left of the issue of June 25, which contains Comrade De Leon's lecture entitled "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism." They can be had at the rate of 75 cents for one hundred copies.

LABOR NEWS NOTES

Are you in this? The record for the week, not mentioning a great many small orders, shows: The S. E. C. of New York buying 100,000 "Which is Right?" and the County Committee of New York 25,000 of the same.

The S. E. C. of Kentucky sends an order for 12,000 special leaflets, Buffalo, N. Y., orders 10,000 "The Difference" and Rochester 10,000 "Which is Right?" Section Cleveland 2,000 assorted leaflets, the Sixth and Tenth A. D.'s, New York, 2,000 "Where Wages Come From," "Why Strikes Are Lost," and "The Difference." Bridgeport, Conn., orders 1,000 "Which is Right?", and Sections Watervliet, N. Y., and Fall River, Mass., 1,000 leaflets each.

For the books we received orders from Section Onondaga County, N. Y., one "Woman Under Socialism," three "Pilgrim's Shell," three "Silver Cross," and six "Party Press;" Section Bridgeport, Conn., two "Pilgrim's Shell," and M. E. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass., ten "Party Press."

Section Yonkers, N. Y., ordered a half dozen photos of each of the National Candidates, and we had the same kind of an order from the S. E. C. of Illinois. Section Cleveland bought four dozen Arm and Hammer Buttons.

Of the pamphlets, Section Onondaga County bought 25 "Burning Question of Trades Unionism"; Section Du Quoin, Ill., \$3 worth, assorted; Newark, N. J., 100 "Burning Question"; Frank Bohn, Organizer for Ohio, \$1.70 worth, assorted; the Illinois S. E. C. 120 assorted; and Section Yonkers 50 "Burning Question" and 25 "What Means This Strike?"

We also have several orders for "Behind the Scenes," which will be a little delayed in being filled, as our first edition of 4,000 copies is exhausted, and it will be about a week before the next

LETTER-BOX OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

[NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BOXA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.]

E. D. S., EVERSON, PA.—The difference is one of principle and tactics. The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party's platform advocates bourgeois economics. The Socialist Labor Party's platform demands the unconditional surrender of capitalism, in the interests of the working class. If you read the latter you will not find in it the demand for taxation on incomes and land values, a la the Democratic party and the Single Tax, to quote an instance, that you will find in the former. The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party advocates the Gompers' type of unionism, which is triumphantly greeted by the "Wall Street Journal" as "One of the greatest obstacles to Socialism in this country." The Socialist Labor Party repudiates such unionism as a prop of capitalism, and calls on the wage workers to organize on the basis of the class struggle in the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, there to march with the Socialist Labor Party to the overthrow of capitalism on both the economic and political fields. The "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party fuses with capitalist parties. Its candidates receive their endorsements, and its elected representatives vote for their measures, as in the Eichman case, and the Carey vote for the \$15,000 Haverhill armory appropriation bill. The Socialist Labor Party repudiates such tactics, expelling any member guilty of the slightest semblance of them. In brief, the "Socialist," alias Social Democratic party is a capitalist party; while the Socialist Labor Party is a working class party, in principle and tactics.

Your statement, "I read several Socialist publications, and do not find any of them running down the S. L. P.," is amusing. It suggests the possibility that you bring to your eyesight only for the things you want to see. Will you contribute \$100 to the Daily People Home-stretch Fund if this office produces from the "Socialist" press over 100 attacks on the Socialist Labor Party? You will then find something that is now escaping your notice.

S. M. PATERSON, N. J.—See first part of answer to E. D. S., Everson, Pa., above. That will add to the information already forwarded to you.

H. J. B., FLORENCE, COL.—We will wait until the matter is all in. The difficulties under which you labor are appreciated. The outline given of last phase is interesting. Makes a fitting close.

G. R., JACKSONVILLE, ILL.—Yours of the 3d inst., relating to the address of the Indiana State Executive Committee, has been forwarded to it. The defect is likely due to the necessity of using an illustration such as the non-Socialist and popular mind can grasp.

J. A. MC., WILKINSBURG, PA.—Your account of the performances of the

Somehow or other logical Club makes amusing reading, but it will not be published. As was said in another connection regarding these same performers, why waste shot on dead ducks? The S. L. P. needs its ammunition for better game. The work done by the local comrades was more than ample for the occasion.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.—The practice of accumulating the minutes of two or more sessions of committees and sending them to this office for simultaneous publication, must stop. Lack of space will not permit of its continuance. Hereafter only the minutes of the last meeting will be published.

T. S., NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—"Our Catholic friend, the priest," will have his hands full "crushing" our movement. The course of malicious misrepresentation that he is pursuing in the attempt indicates that the movement is crushing him.

P. V., COLLINSVILLE, ILL.—Comrade De Leon is at present attending the Amsterdam International Congress. On his return your letter will be turned over to him.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Many letters on the resolution defining officership in pure and simple unions, ranging from 300 to 600 words, have been received. The limit set by the national convention is 100 words. This statement should not escape the notice of writers of unpublished letters.

W. D. O'C., DULUTH, MINN.—You write to the wrong place. Why not write to your S. E. C.? The activity of an organization can only reflect the activity of its membership. As for the clippings, send them along. Though not always published, they are eagerly read, and kept, if important.

L. P., LYNN, MASS.—The editor of this paper is now in Amsterdam, Holland. The comrade who is acting in his stead, during his absence, knows of no such offer of space as you claim was extended to you; consequently, he does not feel constrained to publish your article in favor of Anarchy. When Comrade De Leon returns the matter will be brought to his attention.

O. F., COLUMBUS, O.; H. J. B., FLORENCE, COL.; P. D., DETROIT, MICH.; H. M. and J. O'B., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; L. F., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; F. U., DETROIT, MICH.; A. M., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; I. F., PASSAIC, N. J.; J. C. L., COLUMBUS, O.; W. C., DETROIT, MICH.; M. M., DETROIT, MICH.; UNKNOWN, CLEVELAND, O.; ANONYMOUS, DENVER, COL.; V. M., DENVER, COL.; W. L. P., SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Matter received.

the delegate submit to the committee all documents that he may have received at the national convention.

Communications were received from Allegheny County notifying of election of officers; from Allentown regarding formation of new section; from Reading about technically on nomination papers, and pledge to collect campaign funds; from Shelly progress in collecting signatures and pledging to campaign fund; from West Elizabeth, dues and part contribution to campaign fund, sending names of sympathizers and requesting leaflets; from Belle Vernon, unable to do much for nomination papers; Dickinson City, paying for assessment stamps and pledge to campaign fund; Scranton, expecting to organize section, sending dues and money for assessment stamps and pledge to campaign fund; from national secretary, 100 stamps and receipt for payment on account of assessment stamps, also mentioning about sending organizer through State; from New York Labor News Co., ready for payment of letter heads.

The State Secretary was ordered to procure 1,000 assorted leaflets. The matter of sending organizer through State was held in abeyance. The local branch Italian Socialist Federation was communicated with to work in conjunction with Section Philadelphia in this campaign. As only Shelly and Philadelphia have been heard from on progress of collecting signatures, the State Committee hereby calls the attention of all those comrades engaged in that work of the imperative necessity of sending in regularly reports of the work done. The State Committee must be in possession of this information, and any neglect is crippling us in our management of the campaign work. Therefore, let every one strike out and keep us posted.

The receipts were \$6.84; expenditures \$10.44.
Edmund Seidel,
Recording Secretary.

A motion was thereupon passed that

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 24 New Reade street, New York.
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.
—National Secretary, P. O. Box 380, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY.
24 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).
Notice: For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p. m.

CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held in the field and the National Campaign, with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now before us.

To successfully conduct war, the thwens of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out so glaringly that even the most superficial eye, even the most thoughtless of the working class, are bound to almost fall over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "Where is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bull-penning and thumb-stringing the working class in Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission in Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagoguery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; so deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be puzzled to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposition to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and headdresses the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to incipient Heresim. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor fakir allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P. must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no clear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P. work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, fall to now and contribute your share in keeping with your means. Hold up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden hour of opportunity and enable it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, arouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda find its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself, from which follows that the campaigns of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to
HENRY KUHN,
24 New Reade street, Box 1575, New York City.

NOTICE TO COMRADES OF KING COUNTY, WASHINGTON.

You are requested to attend the King County Convention of the S. L. P., to be held at room 12, Masonic Bld., Seattle, Washington, August 14, 1904.
Steve Brandriff, Secretary.

NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.

Previously acknowledged\$17.50
Emil Hendrich, N. Y. city 1.00
J. S. Weinberger, Schenectady, N. Y. 1.50
Sympathizer, Colo. Springs, Col. 5.00
A. Ripper, Toronto, Ont.50
A. Sater, New York city 5.00
Frank D. Tebbets, Rollinsford, N. H. 1.00

Total\$31.50
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary.

CANADIAN N. E. C.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., July 15. Comrade Weber in the chair. Members all present. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Section London, voting on seat of convention. 9 votes cast for Toronto; one for London. Communication was received and contents noted. Bill of \$1.75 ordered paid. Bill from National Secretary of \$1.10, ordered paid.

As there was no statement as to how many delegates an organization could send to the Amsterdam International Congress, Secretary was instructed to issue credentials to both Comrade D. De Leon, of the S. L. P., and Comrade McDonald, of Vancouver, B. C.

Secretary was ordered to procure the necessary special assessment stamps and send same to Sections at once for the purpose of defraying expenses of joint representative, Comrade De Leon, Comrade McDonald to stand his own expenses. Instructions to delegates: That the S. L. P. of Canada endorses instructions of convention of the S. L. P. of U. S. given to delegate; also platform and principles and attitude towards the Trades Union Movement are identical with the movement of the S. L. P. of U. S.

Adjourned. W. D. Forbes, Rec Sec.

II.

Regular meeting of N. E. C., July 20. Comrade Bryce in the chair. Weitzel absent and excused. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: From Organizer of Section Vancouver, enclosing \$2.50 for due stamps, asking what action the N. E. C. had taken towards Comrade McDonald as a representative to International Congress at Amsterdam, also reporting election of officers. Secretary read reply, which was endorsed.

From Duncan McRae, of Winnipeg, asking for platform and constitution. Secretary was ordered to send at once. From Organizer Section Toronto, sending vote on seat for convention, Toronto receiving 13 votes, London, none; also that he has received no answer from late Organizer Barret of defunct Section Hamilton, and therefore wrote to Van Dusen. Received and contents noted. From National Secretary of S. L. P. of U. S., notifying that he received credentials for delegate, Comrade De Leon, and would forward same to him at once; also 50 special assessment stamps; same was received and Secretary ordered to send stamps to members at large and Sections.

Secretary was ordered to notify members at large and Sections to send in amendments as soon as possible, as convention meets on Saturday, September 3, 1904; also to elect delegates and report at once.

Secretary was ordered to communicate with members in St. Thomas, to try to organize a Section there, if it can get enough to call a meeting. N. E. C. to send an organizer down.

The Secretary reported that the Organizer of defunct Section Hamilton had not sent in charter as requested by N. E. C.

It was duly moved and seconded that the N. E. C. of S. L. P. of Canada subscribe for the Edinburgh Socialist of Great Britain and The People of Australia; also that he send the minutes of the N. E. C. to above papers.

Adjourned.

W. D. Forbes, Rec Sec.
12 Wellington Rd., London, Ont.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Postponed meeting held in Daily People Building, July 30. Adam Moren in chair. Absent, Wegener, Santee and Ferguson. All excused, because of agitation work. Minutes of previous meeting adopted.

Communications: From Sections Monroe county, Scandinavian and Albany, semi-annual reports. From G. W. Tracy, commercial traveler, three letters, asking for addresses of organizers, and sending names of sympathizers for correspondence bureau. From Henry Jager, on agitation in New York, Poughkeepsie and White Plains, giving prospects of organizing sections in latter places on return trip. Action, Secretary instructed to again send Jager to places named on his return from Connecticut. From J. T. B. Gearty, three letters, explaining inability to carry out plans, returning credentials and canvasser's card, and requesting payment of

commissions and expenses. Secretary reported having sent request for itemized bill of commissions and expenses; also read letter sent Gearty demanding return of credentials and canvasser's card. Endorsed, letters filed. From Utica, sending names for correspondence bureau, and on meetings, requesting advice on permitting party member who has allowed himself to fall in arrears to act as chairman. Secretary reported having written that there was no objection to aforesaid member speaking, as long as he upholds the party's principles and tactics. Endorsed, letter filed. From Syracuse, enclosing names for presidential electors. From Fifth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, Brooklyn, the same. From A. Metzler, Rochester, N. Y., bill of \$15, delegate's expenses, and requesting that the same be paid over to the Homestretch Fund, as a donation from him. Bill ordered paid, as requested. From William Carroll, Boston, Mass., three letters; first, stating his ability to go on tour August 1, instead of July 25, as at first desired; second, on financial and other preliminaries. Secretary reported having concluded arrangements with Carroll, and that he would begin his tour at Troy, on August 1. Action endorsed, letters filed.

Report of correspondence bureau was submitted by Comrade Crawford. It was ordered that the work be continued, and that Comrade Crawford request all persons sending favorable replies to become members-at-large. At the same time party members and readers of the Weekly People are requested to aid the bureau to the best of their ability. It can be made a factor of great and widespread good.

Committee on Appeal of Boland vs. Section Rennselaer county on charges against Devine, reported, declaring the entire proceedings irregular. Report received and concurred in.

Committee on Appeal of Boland vs. Section Rennselaer county on suspension of Boland, reported progress.

Committee on Appeal of Corcoran vs. Section Albany reported proceedings in Corcoran case unconstitutional and recommended his re-instatement. Report received and concurred in.

It was decided to order 100,000 copies of the leaflet "Republican, Democrat, Prohibitionist, Socialist, Which is Right?"; the same to have a cut of the official ballot showing the party's position thereon, on them.

After discussing other leaflets, adjournment followed.

J. Ewert,
Secretary.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE.

Call for the State Conference of the Massachusetts S. L. P., 1904.

To the sections of the S. L. P. of Mass. Comrades:

The State conference of the party will be held in Boston, on Labor Day, (2) September 5, next. The conference will be called to order at 10 a. m. sharp. Delegates will be notified of the location and name of hall where the conference will be held later. The legal convention will be held the next day, September 6.

The General Committee desires that each section be represented at this conference. The sections in Western Massachusetts will take notice, and see to it that they elect delegates to this conference, and not do as in former years, leave the work to this end of the State.

The conference of 1904 will nominate the State ticket, presidential electors, etc., without the intervention of the referendum of previous years. For this, if for no other reason, every section should be represented.

The basis of representation is set forth in the State constitution, Article 4, Section 1, and sections will elect accordingly, and report the names of their delegates to the secretary of the General Committee as soon as elected.

There is much to be done at this conference, and it is to be hoped that each section in Massachusetts will send delegates.

For General Committee, Massachusetts S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,
99½ Chestnut Street,
Lynn, Mass.
Lynn, August 3, 1904.

FOR GENERAL ORGANIZER.

To all District and Local Alliances, Members at Large and Sympathizers of the Socialist Trades and Labor Alliance, Greeting:—

You are urgently called upon to contribute toward the establishment of a fund for the purpose of enabling the S. T. and L. A. to place a General Organizer in the field at the earliest possible date. Every effort looking to that end should be made.

Address all contributions to John J. Kinneally, Gen. Sec. S. T. and L. A., 24 New Reade Street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

STATE TICKETS



CONNECTICUT.

For Governor:
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,
of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.

For Governor:
PHILIP VEAL,
of Collinsville.

INDIANA.

For Governor:
E. J. DILLON,
of Marion.

KENTUCKY.

For Presidential Electors-at-large:
THOMAS SCOPES,
Of Paducah.
LORENZ KLEINHENZ,
Of Louisville.

MICHIGAN.

For Governor:
MEIKO MEYER,
Of Detroit.

NEW JERSEY.

For Governor:
GEORGE HERRSCHAF,
of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

For Governor:
DANIEL DE LEON,
of New York.

OHIO.

For Secretary of State:
JOHN H. F. JURGENS,
of Canton.

WASHINGTON.

For Governor:
WILLIAM MCCORMICK,
Of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.

For Governor:
CHARLES M. MINKLEY,
of Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.

(Copy these names in the blank column on the ballot, November 8.)

For Presidential Electors:
F. N. TUTTLE,
San Diego, San Diego County.
H. NORMAN,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

SIDNEY ARMER,
Berkeley, Alameda County.
J. B. FERGUSON,
Tuolumne, Tuolumne County.

L. C. HALER,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.
LARS JOHNSON,
Falk, Humboldt County.

J. A. ANTHONY,
San Diego, San Diego County.
H. J. SHADE,
Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

E. B. MERCADIER,
San Jose, Santa Clara County.
GEORGE ANDERSON,
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

MESA COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

List of nominations made by the Socialist Labor Party in Mesa County, Colorado:—

Congressman—L. L. Crisman.
Representative State Legislature—J. A. Cannell.

County Judge—S. N. Johnson.
County Clerk—N. V. Foster.

County Treasurer—J. Kucera.
County Sheriff—J. M. Billings.

County Coroner—M. H. Jones.
Superintendent of Schools—M. F. Sanders.

County Surveyor—N. Prichard.
County Assessor—J. B. Gesberg.

County Commissioners—D. L. Howard and Oscar Ross.

Justice of Peace—Ed Colson.
Constable—W. H. Burkhart.

We, the above named candidates, endorse the national platform of the Socialist Labor Party, adopted at the eleventh national convention of the S. L. P.

Yours, for the Socialist Republic,
J. A. Cannell,
Secretary Section Mesa County.
Grand Junction, Colo.

SECTION LAWRENCE'S OFFICERS.

At the regular meeting of Section Lawrence, Mass., held Wednesday evening, August 3, in Weavers Hall, Common street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

Organizer, John J. Duffy; Recording Secretary, Frank Worster; Financial Secretary, John Kenny; Treasurer, Julius Vandoorne; Literary and "People" Agent, Robert Lawson; Auditing Committee, Frank Worster, J. J. Duffy, Alfred Holt; Grievance Committee, Paul Vandoorne, Julius Vandoorne, Robert Lawson; Press Committee, J. J. Duffy and Frank Worster.

NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 8 P. M.

Progressive Socialist Club—N. E. corner of Orchard and Rivington streets. Chairman: S. Meyerowitz. Speakers: S. Moskovitz, S. Smilansky and Joseph Schlossberg.

28th Assembly District—Eighty-second street and Second avenue. Speakers: H. A. Santee and T. Haupt.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 8 P. M.

14th Assembly District—N. W. corner of Eleventh street and Avenue B. Chairman, Patrick Quinlan. Speakers, H. A. Santee, J. Friedman and R. Downs.

33rd Assembly District—S. W. corner of 119th street and Third avenue. Chairman: T. Swenson. Speakers: James T. Hunter, Frank Campbell and P. Walsh.

34th Assembly District—S. W. corner of 127th street and Third avenue. Chairman, J. Scherer. Speakers: F. A. Olpp, A. Levine, T. Haupt.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15th, 8 P. M.

15th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 49th street and 9th avenue. Chairman, John Donohue. Speakers: A. Gilhous, A. Sater, P. Walsh.

20th Assembly District—70th street and First avenue. Chairman, Edmund Moonells. Speakers: John J. Kinneally, T. Haupt, R. Downs.

6th Assembly District—Houston street and 2nd avenue. Chairman, Sam Donath. Speakers: S. Moskovitz, J. Friedman, L. Wieder.

12th Assembly District—N. E. corner of Broome and Suffolk streets. Chairman, A. Ranz. Speakers: S. Smilansky, I. Schaefer, Joseph Schlossberg.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 16th, 8 P. M.

3rd Assembly District—Clarkson and Hudson streets. Chairman, Pat Quinlan. Speakers: F. A. Olpp, Charles Chase and Pat Walsh.

9th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 26th street and 8th avenue. Speakers: H. A. Santee, Julius Eck and R. Downs.

35th Assembly District—Wendover and Brook avenues. Speakers, August Gilhaus, A. Levine and others.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17th, 8 P. M.

16th Assembly District—N. E. corner of 3rd street and avenue C. Chairman, H. Dobzynski. Speakers: Frank Campbell, L. Wieder, S. Moskovitz.

14th Assembly District—S. W. corner of 12th street and avenue B. Chairman, Pat Quinlan. Speakers: John J. Kinneally, J. Klein and J. Friedman.

Progressive Socialist Club—S. E. Corner of Eldridge and Rivington streets. Chairman, S. Meyerowitz. Speakers: I. Schaefer and S. Smilansky (Jewish meeting).

BROOKLYN OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, August 12, 8 P. M.

Fifth Assembly District—Wythe avenue and Clymer street. Speakers: T. Walsh and E. F. Wegener.

Saturday, August 13, 8 P. M.

Tenth Assembly District—Gold street and Myrtle avenue. Speakers: A. Sater and C. Chase.

SOUTH HUDSON'S OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

August 12—Pacific and Communipaw avenues, at 8 p. m. Speakers: G. Herrschaft, F. Campbell, H. Oakes and N. Hemberg.

August 17—Five Corners, S. W. corner, at 8 p. m. Speakers: H. Klawansky, G. Herrschaft and A. J. Boland.

August 19—Beacon and Central avenues, at 8 p. m. Speakers: G. Herrschaft, H. Oakes and H. Klawansky.

CHICAGO OPEN-AIR MEETINGS.

Saturday, August 13.

Twelfth, Ogden and Oakley. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Nielsen.

Monday, August 15.

Halstead and O'Brien. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Nielsen.

Tuesday, August 16.

Halstead and Congress. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Madison and Green. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Nielsen.

Thursday, August 18.

Madison and Jefferson. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Twelfth and Ashland. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Nielsen.

Saturday, August 20.

Milwaukee and Paulina. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Ninety-second and Commercial. Speakers: Sale and Koch.

Milwaukee and Armitage. Speakers: Lingenfelter and Nielsen.

start these meetings promptly at 8 p. m. Members are called upon to attend and help with the sale and distribution of literature.

Readers of The People and sympathizers are also urged to attend and get in touch with the Socialist Labor Party.

For Section Chicago,
Aug. F. Fiedler, Organizer.

THE AGE LIMIT.

How It Works In the "Workman's Paradise."

A week or so back a member of the working class, a bootmaker by trade, went out to look for a "master," which, of course, is of no rare occurrence in this "free" land. In his search for a purchaser for his labor power—and his body also—he made application for a job at one of the factories and was told that they were in want of makers, but—but—the applicant wouldn't suit, younger men being preferred, there not being room in the factory for old men.

This was a clean knock-out blow to the wage slave, and fairly staggered him. Here was a man only just entering the prime of life, having just reached his thirty-sixth birthday, coolly told that he was not wanted because too old.

The unemployed man of the future when on the outlook for a master will have to dye his hair, shave clean, and carry a bogus birth certificate in his pocket. This proves the Socialists' contention that under the present system of production for profit the slow man or the old man or the man who appears as such, has not much chance.

The slow man is supposed to be able to work at a lesser rate under the Arbitration Act, but if a factory is busy and orders to be completed there is no room for slow men. The age limit at which men shall be eligible for employment is fixed at forty, and the man who is unfortunate enough to get passed out of one factory when nearing that age has no hope of getting into another factory as younger men are preferred.

Outside the fence! No room inside for men over forty. These are the joys of capitalism! Worked to premature old age, and thrown aside like some obsolete tool!—The People, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.

THE DAILY PEOPLE HOMESTRETCH FUND.

UNDER THIS HEAD WILL BE PUBLISHED ALL DONATIONS MADE FOR THE LAST FINAL EFFORT TO CLEAR UP THE BALANCE OF THE DEBT ON THE DAILY PEOPLE PRINTING PLANT. THAT BALANCE, ON NOVEMBER 15, WAS \$4,645, PLUS INTEREST. WATCH AND SEE HOW THE FIGURES OF THE "HOMESTRETCH FUND" GET UP TO IT.

Previously acknowledged\$4,595.75
A. Metzler, Rochester, N. Y. 15.00
O. Ruckser, City 5.00
J. Weinberger, Schenectady, N.Y. 1.00
Proceeds from an outing arranged by workmen in a factory, Cleveland, Ohio. 5.55
J. Neuman, Cleveland, Ohio.25
L. Baldelli, Brooklyn, N. Y.50
T. M. Reedy, Lowell, Mass.50

Total\$4,624.05

N. Y. COUNTY CAMPAIGN FUND:

T. Thompson, N. Y. city, donation. .67
Twenty-third A. D., list 101, on account 1.50

Total\$2.17
L. Abelson, Organizer,
24 New Reade Street,
Manhattan.

SECTION NORTH HUDSON'S OFFICERS.

At regular meeting of Section North Hudson, held Thursday, August 3, 1904, at headquarters, Gardner and Bergenline avenue, the following officers were elected:

Organizer, E. J. Gallo; secretary and treasurer, William Thuemmel; financial secretary, E. Aiazzone; county committee delegates, E. Aiazzone and J. Antonietti.

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